

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES—DOUBLE-PAGE ILLUSTRATION. READ "JASPER'S"
"HINTS FOR MONEY-MAKERS."

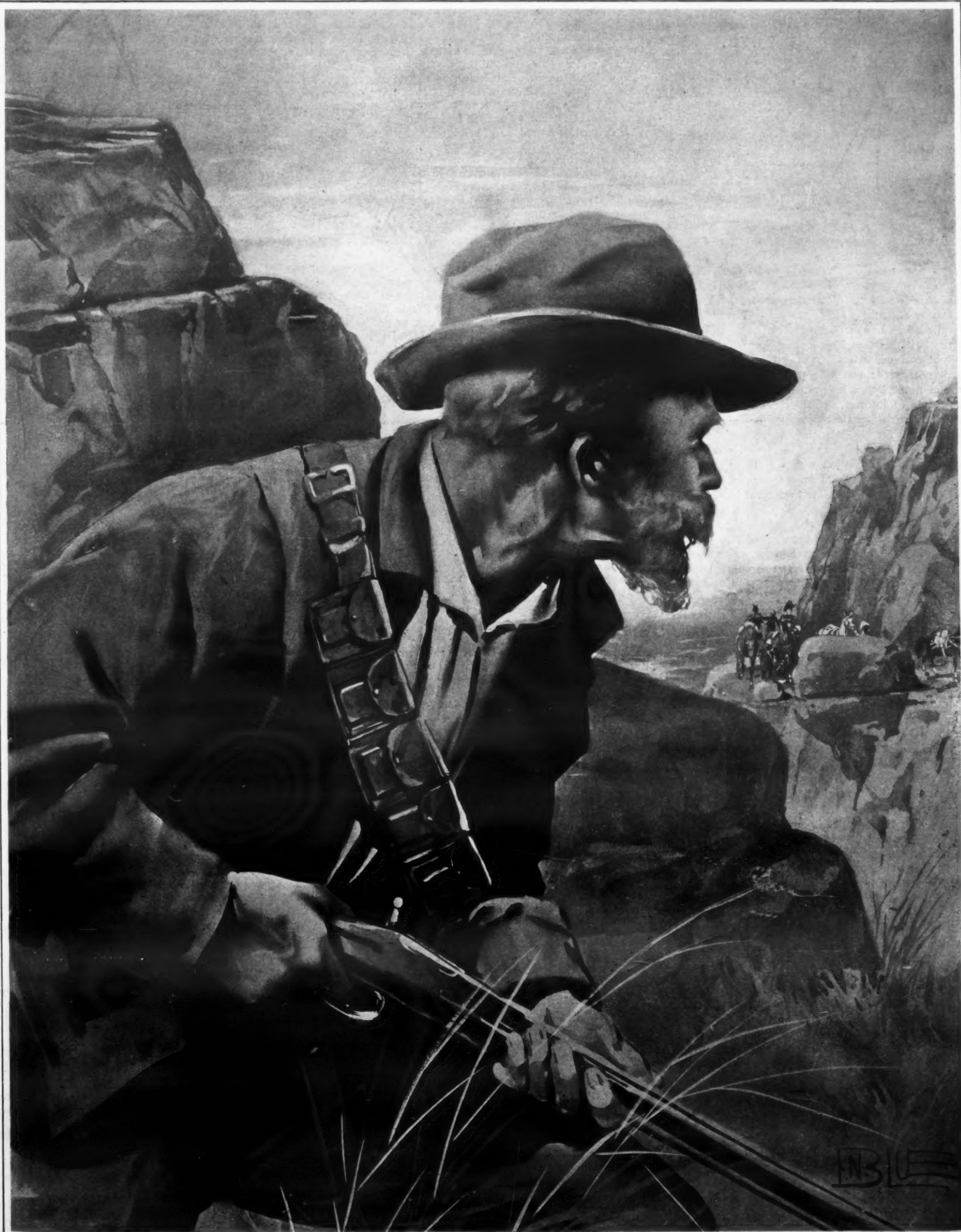
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

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A BOER SNIPER.

WAITING FOR A GOOD SHOT AT A SAFE DISTANCE FROM THE ENEMY.—DRAWN FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY E. N. BLUE.—[SEE PAGE 850]

LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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The New Currency Law's Three Far-reaching Results.

(Contributed Article for Leslie's Weekly.)



THE HON. ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
 TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

WITHIN thirty days after the passage of the act of March 14th, 1900, the marvelous success of its operation was fully demonstrated. During that period applications for new two-per-cent. bonds, in exchange for older securities bearing respectively three, four, and five per cent. interest, had been accepted at the Treasury from 3,518 institutions and individuals, covering \$238,307,450.

These bonds are put out at par, without commissions, at the sole cost of printing and distribution at one fifteenth of one per cent. The confidence of our government in the national credit is best measured by contrast with the concession of the British authorities in their recent war loan at ninety-eight and one-half per cent., although bearing two and three-quarters per cent. interest. Never before in our history, and never by any other nation, was a loan floated at so low a rate of interest, and the rapidity with which it has been taken surpasses the most sanguine calculations of financiers. Thus far one-seventh of these consols of 1930 issued have been taken by individuals and corporations other than national banks, but a part of these settle soon into the banks. Three effects follow at once upon these exchanges of bonds. Two relate to general business; the third to national economy.

I. By the adjustment of interest and the present worth of the old securities on a basis of earnings of two and one-quarter per cent. the Treasury has paid out sums reaching \$23,378,609.15. These moneys go at once into the loan market wherever national banks exist. Second, the standard of earnings on securities of the highest grade is carried to a lower level. The tendency must reach out to other fields, and capital must learn to accept a smaller ratio in production. It may follow that a plant or estate will be inventoried on this changed ratio, so that the capitalization will not be reduced against diminished returns. The third effect is the pronounced saving to the government in the adjustment of its obligations. There is to be no increase in the volume of United States bonds, while the rate of interest is reduced. The date of maturity is deferred, but the present payments more than compensate for such extension. The actual net profits on the transactions of the first thirty days under the law are proved by actual calculation up to April 10th upon the bonds given and taken, to the date of their maturity, to be \$5,770,425.

No exaggeration is involved in assuming that before the close of the present fiscal year \$400,000,000 new twos will take the place of the older securities. In case the date shall be proved to be too early or too late, the substantial result will accrue on that volume of bonds exchanged. If the older securities are surrendered in the ratio thus far maintained in the refunding, the payments for interest and present worth in the process will amount to nearly \$40,000,000. The net profit to the government on this basis will reach \$10,752,885, upon average settlements for remainder of the sum, as of June 1st. This will be realized at once, and so much of the burden of the national debt and its interest will be lifted from the shoulders of posterity. The total of bonds exchangeable under the law was, on March 14th, \$839,146,440. Were all of these to be exchanged at the average date of July 1st, 1900, for the consols of 1930, the net profit to the government would be \$21,393,750, according to the careful reckoning of the actuary of the Treasury.

II. This achievement of refunding is an incident due to the vital feature of the new law, which is the intrenchment in the statutes of the gold standard. This has already entered into the whole body of business as well as of finance, and become the marrow and the muscle. Without the assurance of payment in gold, these new bonds could not have been placed at two per cent. Every form of credit has already grown stronger and more confident. Good as all our currency has been, by the practice of the Treasury

(Continued on page 346.)

One of Dewey's Mistakes.

ADMIRAL DEWEY says the "office of President is not such a very difficult one to fill." He declares the President's duties are "mainly to execute the laws of Congress." The number of things which the admiral does not know about the powers and duties of Presidents would fill a big book.

Washington, in 1793, by proclamation, held the United States neutral in the war between England and France, though a majority of Congress undoubtedly desired the country to take part in the war, all of the Republicans (Democrats) wanting the country to aid France, and most of the Federalists favoring England.

Jefferson bought the province of Louisiana from Bonaparte, which more than doubled the area of the United States, without consulting Congress. Congress did not learn anything about the transaction until it was done, and then it was asked to ratify, and did ratify, a work which had been undertaken by the President without its knowledge.

A majority of the people of the country, a majority of both parties in Congress, and practically the whole of the Cabinet, favored the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, which would expire in 1836. Jackson was against renewal, turned out the members of his Cabinet who opposed it, coerced Congress, won the people over to his side, the renewal was not granted, and the bank was killed.

Polk, by sending General Taylor, in 1846, to occupy the disputed territory on this side of the Rio Grande, forced Mexico to commit an overt act of hostility against the United States, and thus coerced a reluctant Congress into making the declaration which placed its official sanction on the war which he himself had precipitated.

No mention will be made here of the powers which were notably employed by Lincoln, as he figured in the war era. Attention will only be given to a few of the cases in which Presidents had a decisive sway on the history of the country by their own initiative in time of peace. Grant, in 1874, after he vetoed the inflation bill which was passed by a large majority of Congress, wrote a letter to Senator Jones, of Nevada, then on the sound-money side, in favor of the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, which started the movement that sent the resumption bill through Congress in the subsequent session, which bill went into operation in 1879, which brought all the country's currency up to the gold line in that year, and which has held it up to that level to this day.

Cleveland, by letters, vetoes, and personal pressure, prevented the enactment of the free-silver laws which the majority of his party and a considerable number of the opposing organization favored, and then in 1893 he forced an unwilling Congress to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law, which shut off the government's absorption of silver, and it has remained shut off from that time to this.

There was a powerful sentiment throughout the United States at the beginning of 1898 in favor of the recognition of the mythical Cuban republic. Nearly all the Democrats and a large part of the Republicans urged recognition. President McKinley let it be known, however, that he would veto a measure of this sort if it were passed; he used other pressure against it, defeated it, and thus saved the country from subsequent serious embarrassment and humiliation.

The post of chief magistrate of the United States is not quite so simple an affair as some innocent persons seem to imagine. There are duties and opportunities connected with the office of President which are not dreamed of in Admiral Dewey's philosophy.

The Senate Defended.

THE most eloquent defense of the Senate of the United States which has ever been uttered fell from the lips of Senator Depew at the birthday dinner given him recently by the Montauk Club, of Brooklyn. Mr. Depew spoke with knowledge and from experience. He denied that the Senate could be properly described as "a millionaires' club," and said that of its ninety members only ten were millionaires, ten more might be able to live upon the income of their accumulations, while three-fourths of all have little or no property, and no income beyond that from their salaries and the practice of their professions. The Senators were industrious, studious, attentive to public business, and in many conspicuous instances their retirement from the public service would be a calamity. The distinguished junior Senator from New York also controverted the statement that the Senate has deteriorated since the days of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. He said that Congress at their time was legislating for only thirty millions of people, and for a territory embraced between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. The present Senate looks after the welfare of seventy millions, and the government of a continent and of distant possessions and alien races. The Senator declared that the debate in both houses upon the Philippine and Porto Rican questions has been on as high a plane and shown as great ability as any of the famous historic discussions in other days. The newspapers in the time of Webster made him a popular idol because he was the spokesman of his party and the people, but now the press, he said, itself assumes the leadership and gives scant space to the debates in Congress, no matter how eloquent the debater may be. Even the Senate will stand anything but eloquence. It wants the truth, lucidly and incisively stated, and the Senator who has something to say is sure of a respectful hearing, even if halting in speech and awkward in manner. Senator Depew added that, speaking from personal experience in his contact with Senators, he was justified in saying that "the Senate of the United States is equal to the lofty position and imposing power which it holds in our government."

Guarding Our Trade Secrets.

CURIOUS and interesting facts relative to the recent marvelous advancement of American manufacturing industries are brought out in *The Engineering Magazine*, in a discussion of the question as to the wisdom of excluding visitors from manufacturing establishments. The policy prevailing in regard to this practice seems to have been radically different in Europe and

America in years past. In Great Britain and on the continent the heads of manufacturing houses, as a rule, have guarded their methods and processes with jealous care, and visitors in search of information for any purpose have been denied admittance to their works.

In this country the rule has been the other way. English and German manufacturers have expressed their astonishment at the freedom of access generally accorded to foreigners in the inspection of our industrial establishments. Americans, as a rule, have without hesitation taken any one through their works and shown with evident pride novel methods which they have adopted. But in England, for example, an American who desired to gain information about the manufacture of certain torpedo-boat destroyers was not even allowed to look through the doors of the building where the work was going on.

In recent years, we are informed, the situation has gradually been reversed. In Europe the policy of secretiveness has been constantly modified in the direction of openness and liberality, while in America the tendency has been more and more toward seclusiveness. The reasons for this are said to be the evident and acknowledged superiority of American machinery and manufacturing processes and our large and increasing export of machines and machine products, which have brought here from other lands many foreign experts anxious to inspect our establishments and learn our methods for their own profit. In consequence of these things American manufacturers are coming to the conclusion that, in the interests of self-protection and a prudent business policy, it is best for them to shut their doors against foreigners who are seeking to gain without cost a knowledge of methods and mechanical details upon which a vast amount of time, thought, and money have been expended. This applies particularly to the many things around every large manufacturing establishment which are not patentable, but which contribute very largely to the success of the business.

The Plain Truth.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND disagrees with Admiral Dewey's statement that the President of the United States is little more than the servant of Congress, and that the office he fills is not an exacting one. In his recent interesting lecture at Princeton, Mr. Cleveland pointed out that the chief executive of the nation was made by constitutional mandate the protector of public interests. The lecturer's subject was: "The Independence of the Executive," and he said that in the scheme of our national government the President was made the people's officer pre-eminently; that laws passed by Congress are inert without executive impulse, and the Federal courts can pass upon the right of a citizen only when their aid is occasionally invoked. But the Constitution directs that the President shall supervise the faithful execution of the laws, thus placing every citizen constantly within the protection and restraint of the executive power. The lecture of the ex-President was a thoughtful, conservative effort.

New York City unquestionably leads in the bestowal of charities and in the generous nature of its contributions to every deserving cause. It is the centre to which the collectors of money for educational, benevolent, or relief purposes first direct their steps. New York, as the reservoir of the nation's wealth, is constantly giving, and most of its gifts go unrecorded. Its annual contributions to the hospital fund, its Easter-day collections, and many other special contributions foot up in the aggregate to amazing figures. For instance, the Easter collections of a few of the leading churches in New York City aggregated over a hundred thousand dollars, including nearly twenty thousand at Grace Church, twelve thousand each at Calvary, St. Bartholomew's, and Holy Trinity; eleven thousand at St. Thomas's and St. Andrew's, and nearly nine thousand at St. Ann's, Brooklyn. The good people of this great city do not boast of their generosity, and, in fact, most of the time do not permit their left hand to know what the right hand doeth.

It is interesting to observe the recent pressing call from the army in the Philippines for canned roast beef. After all the attacks upon this food and the denunciation of it as "embalmed beef," and "a ration unfit for man or beast," it is not remarkable that, before the requisition from the Philippines was filled, the astonished Secretary of War decided to cable to Major-General Otis to ascertain if such a ration would be acceptable. The reply made it perfectly clear that our soldiers in the Philippines, finding themselves unable to obtain refrigerated beef in that hot climate, had made an earnest and vigorous call for canned roast beef, and large quantities of it are already on their way to Manila. This is verification of our statement, made when the beef supply of the army in Cuba was so viciously attacked, that the fault was not with the beef, but with the raw recruits, who did not know enough to cook it properly. The same beef was furnished to the veterans on our war-vessels and to the veterans of the regular army, and neither of these found fault with it, nor was any fault found by volunteers who had qualified cooks to prepare the food.

For a man who has been so often declared to be politically dead, ex-Senator David B. Hill displays remarkable vitality. At the recent gathering of the Democratic State committee of New York, the ex-Senator presided, and was the controlling power, and it is already given out that he is to conduct the canvass of his party in this State this Presidential year, with the acquiescence, if not by the request, of Mr. Croker and all the other party leaders. The Democracy of New York realized, at the close of the last gubernatorial canvass, that if it had had at its head a strong, self-reliant, aggressive, experienced politician like Senator Hill, it might have overcome the small plurality of less than eighteen thousand which Governor Roosevelt received, and might have won, perhaps, the most decisive victory of recent years. The fact that Senator Hill has been called to the front at this time, when the hopes of the Democracy of New York are rapidly rising, indicates that a determined and united effort is to be made to carry the Empire State for the Democratic ticket. The selection of the most effective and successful Democratic politician in New York State, if not in the country, for the head of the machine, is a timely warning to Republicans to do their best work, and the sooner they understand that fact the better it will be for them.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

=No braver or more efficient officer has served under our flag in the Philippines than Colonel Luther R. Hare. It was he who



COLONEL HARE, WHO LED THE BRAVE RESCUE OF LIEUTENANT GILLMORE.

commanded the expedition that rescued Lieutenant Gillmore from the hands of his Filipino captors after a long and arduous pursuit, in which he and his men suffered many hardships and dangers, and were kept up at the last largely by the indomitable pluck and energy of their leader. The fact that Colonel Hare was an old and experienced officer, seasoned by years of frontier duty in our own West, doubtless helped him to endure the trying experiences of this long chase in the Philippines, and to achieve the success which crowned the effort. Colonel Hare was graduated from West Point in 1874, and for twenty-four years thereafter spent his time almost entirely on the frontier, participating

in various fights and Indian campaigns and scouting expeditions. He was with General Crook during his famous winter campaign against the Sioux in 1876, and was with General Miles at the battle of Wounded Knee. He went to the Philippines last year as the commander of the Thirty-third United States Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which he raised and organized at San Antonio, Tex. It was composed mainly of rough riders from the Southwest.

=Miss Fanny Brough, one of the prime favorites of the London stage, who is playing in New York at the Lyceum Theatre, is one of the busiest women in London, and is president of the Ladies' Theatrical Guild. The guild is centrally located at No. 18 Russell Street, Covent Garden, which is leased from the Duke of Bedford, and it is that portion of dear old London where the march of time is gradually removing the old houses and putting up new ones. Mrs. Charles L. Carson is the founder and honorary secretary of the guild, and when they organized, nine years ago, they met in Mrs. Carson's drawing-room, which before many weeks was not large enough to accommodate the interested women. Naturally, Miss Brough feels very proud to be the president of an organization having a membership of 800 and showing such rapid development in a decade. It has no social side to it, and has held no benefits or like entertainments as a source of revenue, but has lived and thrived upon the generous gifts of its honorary members and many interested friends. The benevolent fund dispenses a deal of charity to the profession in a year, but it is all under the rose, and many Christmas dinners are sent out, each with a joint and a pudding and mince-pies. The families benefited are connected in some way with the theatrical world of London. Among the vice presidents are Mrs. Edward Compton, Miss Carlotta Addison, and Miss Vane Featherstone. There is not a professional of note in London that has not the welfare of the guild at heart, and that does not show a substantial interest by frequent and generous gifts.

=The chief of the Larchmont (N. Y.) Fire Department, just elected, is Mayhew Bronson, a millionaire, a society man and a gentleman, who makes attendance at fires his hobby. He has taken a practical course of instruction in the work of the fire department, including the scaling of bare walls, the running of ladders to housetops, and so on. It is said that he has attended 200 fires in New York City during the past year. His father, Theodore Bronson, made a fortune in Wall Street, which Mayhew inherited. All the money that the new chief has ever earned was one dollar, received for jury duty, and he has it framed and hung up in his spacious home in this city. He was the gratuitous instructor of the Larchmont Fire Department for some time, and himself purchased the new uniforms for his men. They are de-



MAYHEW BRONSON, THE MILLIONAIRE FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEF.

lighted with his promotion to the position of chief of their volunteer fire brigade. Mr. Bronson is a member of the New York Athletic Club, is prominent in yachting circles, and is well educated, having spent some years at the famous university of Heidelberg, Germany.

=Few positions are more trying to a woman of refinement, wealth, and high social position than to appear either as a witness or a principal in a case of law. Without any disrespect to the judiciary, it may be said that the atmosphere and surroundings of the average courtroom are not congenial for women of this class under any circumstances, and to appear on the witness stand as a target for curious eyes and sharp questionings makes it worse still. Many women will suffer a grievous wrong or injustice rather than submit to such an ordeal. But it was not so with Mrs. Howard Gould, who had the courage and independence to appear in one of the New York civil courts recently, to defend herself in a suit brought against her by a dressmaker. The amount in dispute was trifling, but Mrs. Gould believed that right and justice were on her side and she resisted the claim purely as a matter of principle. Whatever may have been the merits of



PLUCKY MRS. HOWARD GOULD, WHO DARED TO DEFEND HERSELF IN COURT.

the case, it was an act on Mrs. Gould's part requiring as much bravery as for a soldier to face the bullets on a battle-field. It was an example worthy of emulation by women generally who have rights that can be asserted only in a court of law.

=Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany, can justly lay claim to belong to the "handsome Hohenzollerns." He attained his majority, eighteen years, on the 6th of April, and became officially connected with the army—an officer in the First Foot Guards, to which regiment all the Hohenzollerns belong. He is a splendid type of the German youth, well educated, rarely patrician in appearance, and already a thorough soldier. Great preparations were made throughout Germany to properly celebrate the occasion, for he is the first German prince imperial to come of age as such, and already a host of honors await him. Queen Victoria will make him a Knight of the Garter, and the Queen Regent of Spain has invested him with



THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, JUST OF AGE.

the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece. It is said that he is to marry Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, but his name is only one of the many that have been mentioned in that connection. Such a union would, however, prove immensely popular in both countries, and be of immense political significance to the dynasties of Germany and of the Netherlands.

=Scientists and men of learning are deeply interested in the spiritual meetings between Miss Lillian Whiting and the late Kate Field. Miss Whiting holds a seance each month, and says she has long conversations with her dead friend, and to prove that this thing is true Miss Whiting relates instances where Miss Field tells her things she never knew before. For example, among Miss Field's belongings Miss Whiting, who was her executor, found a ring with a date in it. She had never seen Miss Field wear this ring, nor had she ever heard her friends speak of it. She asked several friends of Miss Field's but none could enlighten her about the ring. At the next spiritual meeting Miss Field said, according to Miss Whiting, "The ring that you found was one I bought in London on the day the Bell telephone was opened, and I had the date marked in it to commemorate the occasion." Miss Field was the representative of the Bells in London, and wrote the accounts of the telephone for the papers. She sang through the telephone for the Queen, and when the new invention was accepted a banquet was given at one of the great hotels



MISS WHITING, WHO SAYS SHE TALKS WITH KATE FIELD'S SPIRIT.

and Miss Field was in high spirits. Miss Whiting immediately wrote to one of the men who was associated with the telephone venture with Miss Field and asked him if he remembered anything about a ring of Miss Field's. He at once replied just as Miss Field herself had explained from the unknown. This is only one example of many which Miss Whiting relates in a book about Kate Field, and although one cannot help feeling incredulous, yet, coming from so reliable and intelligent a person as Miss Whiting, it makes one think a bit.

=As presiding officer of the Harvard-Yale annual debate at New Haven, on the evening of March 30th, President Hadley,



THE HARVARD DEBATERS WHO DEFEATED THE YALE TEAM. Photograph by Notman Photograph Company.

of the latter university, declared this year's event to be the best that had taken place since the inauguration of the contests ten years ago. When the verdict was announced in Harvard's favor the Yale men broke forth into hearty cheering, such as only college men can give. Yale took her defeat philosophically, but feels her position keenly, as this is the first of her teams in recent years that has been coached by the undergraduates, unassisted by the faculty, and the boys wanted to see it win for this reason as much as any other. The question debated was: "Resolved, that Porto Rico should be included within the customs boundaries of the United States." Harvard had the affirmative, and her speakers were: Elias Mayer, 1900, Chicago; Harry A. Yeomans, 1900, Spokane, Wash.; Wilbur Morse, 1900, Philadelphia. Yale's representatives were: Mason Trowbridge, 1902, Chicago; A. D. Leavitt, 1900, Melrose, Mass., and F. Q. Blanchard, West Newton, Mass. The debate hinged on the question, "What would be best for the Porto Ricans? The judges of the debate were Chief Justice Parker, of the New York Court of Appeals; Professor G. W. Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor F. J. Goodenough, of Columbia University. Justice Parker declared that it had been a very clever and very close debate, but that the judges had given the decision to Harvard.

=It is within the bounds of possibility that Great Britain may have a new difficulty on her hands to adjust before long unless something is done to placate the Ameer of Afghanistan, who is complaining that the British government is not keeping its promises to preserve his dominions from Russian aggression. It will be remembered that Russia has recently been proposing to push the construction of railways and telegraphs from Merv toward Herat. The British government has suggested that Afghanistan might consent to this, but the Ameer declares that such a step would mean ruin to his country, and he feels deeply hurt that Great Britain, whose ally he has been for twenty-five years, should apparently desert him in his hour of need. The Ameer, Abdurrahman Khan, is a shrewd and cunning man, of the true Eastern



ABDURRAHMAN KHAN, THE AMEER WITH SEVEN WIVES.

type of autocrats, and he is not to be lightly reckoned with when it comes to anything as important as war. His palace at Cabul is a labyrinth of halls, salons, and other apartments, through which visitors to the Ameer are guided by circuitous ways until they reach the throne-room and the presence of his Majesty. The Ameer has seven wives, who are kept in strict seclusion, as becomes a true Mohammedan. The personal habits of the Ameer are said to be exceedingly simple. He eats only two meals a day, and then sparingly, and drinks nothing stronger than water. He is shrewd enough to see and appreciate the advantages of modern inventions, and has caused the introduction into Afghanistan of railways, electric lights, telephones, steam saw-mills, and many other necessities of civilization. He has an English dentist in his court and an English woman physician. He professes to be a great friend of England, and it is doubtless to his interest to be so. When Russia makes her long-threatened advance down from Merv to Kandahar the Ameer will need all the help England can give to keep him from being wiped off the face of the earth.



THE WELCOME WATER-CART, THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION FOR THE WORCESTER REGIMENT.



TAKING A WASH UNDER SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES.



THE WORCESTER REGIMENT FILLING ITS CANTEENS FROM THE WATER-CART.



ENJOYING LIQUID REFRESHMENTS AT WARRICK'S CANTEEN, AT DE AAR.



WASH-DAY IN CAMP—"WE WISH MRS. TOMMY ATKINS WERE HERE!"



GETTING RID OF THE ALL-PERVADING DUST.

FIGHTING IN A DRY AND THIRSTY LAND.

GALLANT BRITISH SOLDIERS IN SOUTH AFRICA FIND LITTLE WATER TO DRINK AND SCARCELY ANY FOR WASHING PURPOSES.
FROM STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS, COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, NEW YORK.—[SEE PAGE 347.]



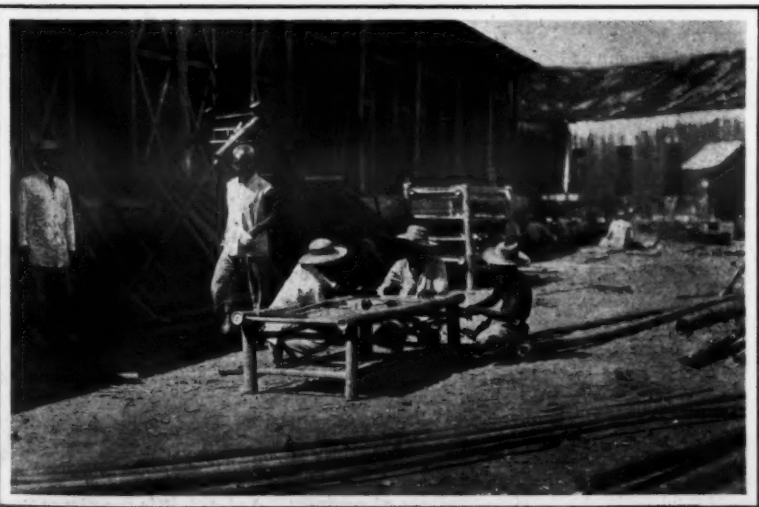
SPLITTING BAMBOO INTO BED-SLATS.



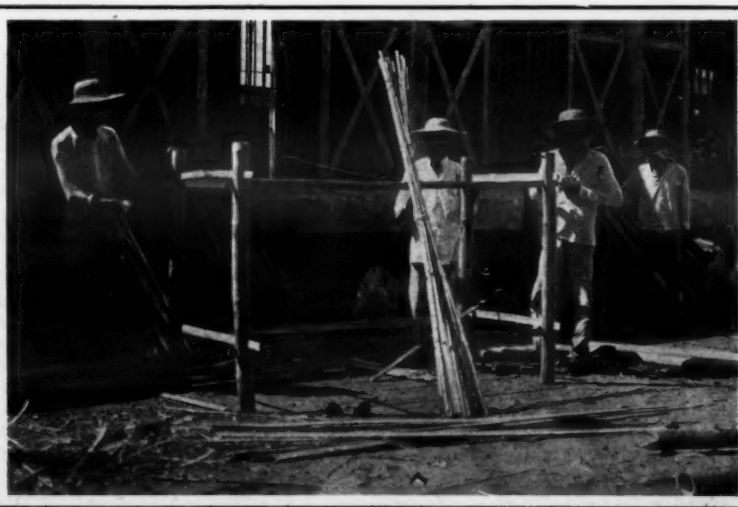
FINISHING A BAMBOO MATTRESS.



WORKING IN THE PRISON YARD.



COMPLETING A BAMBOO COT, OR BEDSTEAD.



BUILDING A DOUBLE-BERTH COT.

FILIPINO LIFE PRISONERS IN BILIBIG PRISON.

THESE WERE IMPRISONED BY THE SPANISH FOR POLITICAL REASONS, AND MANY ARE BEING RELEASED BY ORDER OF GENERAL OTIS.
 PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY E. C. ROST.—[SEE PAGE 347.]

Why the Boers Fight So Well.

HISTORY has been repeating itself to some extent in the many and notable victories which the Boers gained over their British enemies during the first few months of the struggle in South Africa. Their sympathizers in this country have endeavored to excite popular feeling in their behalf by likening the Boer cause to that of the Americans in the struggle which the latter made to gain their independence from these same Britons. Whether the two cases are analogous in all points is a question on which there is room for an honest difference of opinion. It certainly holds true as to the physical characteristics of the men who make up the contending forces.

The Revolution was won largely because our sturdy farmers could outlast the debilitated English soldiers, and even the stronger and heartier imported Hessians. The Boers are eminently a pastoral people, and their life is fully as simple and as free from many of the weakening vices and indulgences of our highly civilized classes, so-called, as were the "embattled farmers" who withstood the British at Lexington and Brandywine.

Englishmen who are in a position to think and speak of these things soberly and without prejudice are frankly admitting that the Boers have displayed much greater prowess and power as men of war than the English ever anticipated, even with the memory of Ingogo and Majuba Hill fresh in their recollection. Neither are the British officers slow to acknowledge the true reasons for the surprising and remarkable strength and efficiency of the Boer soldiery. The latter are practically free from the diseases due to alcoholism and vice. They are not total abstainers, but sobriety is the rule among them, and drunkenness the rare exception. Their lives are spent almost entirely in the open air. They are content with little; their home surroundings are of the most primitive character, and they know practically nothing of the corroding cares, the ceaseless anxieties, the restless ambitions which mark and mar the souls and bodies of the vast majority of their Anglo-Saxon competitors.

Even the Boers who live in towns often preserve their primitive and simple methods of existence. President Kruger himself sets an example by retiring at eight o'clock in the evening, and rising at five o'clock in the morning. The rewards of such frugality, abstemiousness, and moral living are seen in the fact that when the Boers are called to arms no medical tests are necessary to determine their fitness to enter the fighting force. All the men, from an early age up to the oldest, are strong, hardy, and capable. What they lack in previous military training and discipline is made up to them by the clear eyes, the steady nerves, the cool heads, and the magnificent physiques which are theirs by heritage and as the result of active, healthy, temperate, and contented ways of life.

These are things which count largely with the men behind the guns in modern warfare as well as keen minds and skilled hands. It is because of their splendid physical qualifications that the Boers have been able to endure the long and rapid marches and to accomplish the astonishing feats with their heavy artillery among the *kopjes* and along the river banks, which have won them so many triumphs and cost the British so dearly.

If now the tide has turned against the burghers of the Transvaal and their kinsmen of the Orange Free State, and victory is no longer to perch on their banners anywhere, the simple truth compels it to be said that it will be because from henceforth on to the end of the struggle the Boers must fight against overwhelming odds, against a foe outnumbering them in the proportion of four or five to one. The first great British victory, that resulting in the surrender of General Cronje and his army at Paardeberg, was won, it will be remembered, by Lord Roberts with a force of about 40,000 men, surrounding and overwhelming a Boer force of not over 4,000, or one-tenth of the number of their captors. As long as the contending armies were more nearly matched, as at Glencoe, Elandslaagte, and the Modder River, the Boers were on the winning side almost every time. They will now be crushed undoubtedly and compelled eventually to sue for peace, but they have already clearly established their title to rank among the best and bravest fighters that the world has ever seen.

The Boers have excelled in the practice of what is known in the parlance of South Africa as "sniping," from its resemblance to certain methods of killing game. To "snipe" an enemy means to pick off a man as often as possible from some stray or detached column, the "sniper" being hidden from view behind some boulder or other place of concealment. Our first-page illustration represents a Boer in the act of taking a "snipe" shot at a column of the British passing through a rocky defile. Large numbers of the British have fallen victims to the deadly aim of Boer marksmen under just such circumstances as this.

Whatever may be for them the outcome of this bitter and bloody war, the Boers have won the everlasting respect of all, and taught a lesson which the proudest and strongest of the military nations of the world will do well to remember, namely, that moral conduct and simple, temperate, and healthful living are even greater factors in the power and efficiency of an army than fine equipment and a high standard of military discipline.

The New Currency Law's Three Far-reaching Results.

(Continued from page 342.)

in treating the word "coin," in relation to bonds, as equivalent to gold, that currency is better now, as actual statute is more enduring than the policy of an administration.

One result is clear. No motive is left for hoarding gold; no excuse can exist for drawing that metal from the Treasury. No pretext can be devised for driving gold from the country. It will go, as it will come, in response to the needs of trade, but as no kind of our currency is worse than any other kind, but all on a parity, Gresham's law cannot apply. Convenience and habit will determine whether paper or gold will be used. The Pacific coast will cling to the latter. The region east of the Mississippi may learn slowly to use gold coin, but within two years it has become more familiar with it than before. The amount of gold coin and gold certificates in circulation has increased from \$554,582,090, April 1st, 1897, to \$785,845,549, April 1st, 1900. The increase is going on with the impetus of the

mines of Cape Nome, of the Klondike, and of Cripple Creek; and the growing millions will not all be hidden in bank vaults or in the traditional stocking. Unavoidably these conditions will render this country a market from which exports of gold can be the more readily effected; but neither general business nor the Treasury can suffer in consequence. An advance in the rate of interest here will, in due course, check any excessive outflow.

III. The yellow metal is to be the corner-stone of our currency, and its chief increment. That will underlie the national bank notes, to which additions are already made under the provisions of the new law. March 1st, 1900, the bonds pledged as security for the circulation of national banks were \$239,947,270; while on April 13th they had risen to \$261,430,850. By the concession of ten per cent. additional in notes against the bonds, an increase follows of nearly \$24,000,000. The new circulation which will be issued against the bonds pledged since the new law was passed will equal them in amount, and will add, compared with March 1st, \$21,483,130, making a total increase to date of \$45,477,902.

Further inflation is inevitable; the measure of it cannot be predicted, but it will not become dangerous. It will not reach the limits possible under the new law. The national banks never have availed themselves of their full privileges in this respect under the statutes. They will not do so now. The reduction in taxation on notes based on the new twos is offset to a degree by the high price of bonds, old and new. The State institutions which enter the national system are doing so, as a rule, in order to put out circulation. If the small banks to be organized should be so many as 800 by autumn they will not all issue notes to the permissible limit. These will add probably \$10,000,000 to banking capital. Data do not exist for sure prediction about the growth of circulation. Yet it cannot be assumed that all the bonds to be pledged for their notes by existing banks have been deposited. More will reach the Treasury; how many? The price of the bonds and the demand for money will decide in large part. To the sum of \$261,430,850 now pledged for circulation a fair estimate is that in time for the moving of the crops \$40,000,000 will be added. As security for public moneys deposited by national banks the Treasury now holds \$111,796,280 in bonds. When these deposits shall be called in, it is likely that one-half or more of these securities will be transferred to become a basis for circulation; but this can make little change in the funds available for business.

The currency cannot fail to be increased, as the direct consequence of the new law, so as to become probably \$350,000,000 before next autumn. The statute contains the possibility of inflation up to the full capital of the national banks, to wit: \$614,623,275; but nothing like this limit will ever be reached under existing law. If within a year a maximum of \$400,000,000 should be recorded, the estimates of studious financiers will be exceeded. The banks will not put out notes which cannot be kept afloat, and, in any event, all notes will stand, dollar for dollar, for securities of the United States.

The new law makes money easy, but not too easy. It invites all parts of the country to take advantage of the national system. It opens the door for the smaller neighborhoods in the Northwest and Southwest to do their own banking under local control, and to hold their own funds, and to provide in part for moving their crops. This great power is not without some peril; but reliance must be on the common sense of the people to use it well. Doubtless the last word has not been written in the statutes relative to our currency. But this chapter is the best yet written, and is a sound basis for whatever may come after.

Ellis H. Roberts.

How Sixty Filipinos Fell.

THE FIGHT AT PUTOL BRIDGE, IN WHICH THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY AND FIFTH ARTILLERY DID EFFECTIVE WORK.

(From a Staff Correspondent of Leslie's Weekly.)

MANILA, March 23d, 1900.—The province of Cavité has for a long time been regarded as a place where a fight could be picked up without a day's hunt, and indeed for quite a long time the *insurrectos* had been used to having things much their own way anywhere south of Imus. Weird tales of thousands of well-seasoned insurgent troops were told and credited. To go on the "south line" was looked upon as an adventure. A time came when these things had to stop, and General Bates took the matter in hand, with Generals Wheaton, Schwan, and Kobbe, to test the invincibility of the southern army.

From Imus as a centre General Wheaton's column had some hard nuts to crack, and it was the good fortune of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and the Fifth Artillery to do some of the cracking. Colonel Birkhimer, with the first battalion of the Twenty-eighth and one section of the Fifth Artillery, with one 3.2-inch gun, marched out from Cavité Viejo one Sunday morning after daybreak and found the insurgents at Putol bridge. Their position was beautifully entrenched. With the bridge as a central fort, protected by a breastwork made of solid blocks of stone and earth about fifteen feet thick at the base, surmounted by a massive earthwork held together by basket-work and bamboo, their trenches were thrown out to the right and the left along the bank of a river, which prevented their works from being rushed from the front.

Colonel Birkhimer realized the strength of the position and decided to keep them amused in front while his left wing made a detour under protection of the foliage and struck them in the flank and rear. The 3.2 gun was run up the road to within 200 yards of the bridge and sent its shrapnel crashing into the breastwork. Captain Riley had come along to see the fun, and he kept a fond eye on the pretty work which his cannoneers performed under a galling fire as quietly as if on parade.

The scouts and companies B and D formed the right wing under the immediate command of Major Morgan, the battalion commander. Companies A and C, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard, were thrown away out to the left and steadily weakened the fire in their front. Then Colonel Birkhimer took company A, crossed the stream and moved by the right flank

until he brought his men in the rear of the insurgents' position without being observed. To avoid the possibility of being shot by his own men, he ordered company A to cheer to apprise them of his position. That cheer won the day! The wildest confusion reigned in the insurgent army. Without waiting to see what force had struck them from behind they rushed in dismay away to their left, hopelessly exposing themselves, and during the next twenty minutes the crashing of shrapnel from Sergeant Follinsby's gun mingled with the continual roar of the "Krag." In that short time over sixty Filipinos were killed. It is impossible to estimate the number wounded. The American loss was only eight wounded and two horses killed. Charlie Johnston, a deserter from the Sixth Artillery and an officer in the insurgent army, died on the field, shot through the head. His bloody hat was hoisted round the camp that night and the story of his death was in every mouth.

SYDNEY ADAMSON.

A Yankee May Party.

Oh, folks, do you remember
That famous first of May,
And the party that the Yankees gave
Way down Manila Bay?
It was on a Sunday morning,
But we did not wait for prayers,
But called the gunners out to play
Some patriotic airs.
We had a glorious May-pole,
For from it gayly flew
The starry flag of liberty,
The red, white, and blue.
We had the dons for partners,
And danced them out of sight,
And some into a watery grave
Before the fall of night.
My blood begins to tingle,
My heart begins to beat:
Again I hear a mighty roar,
The thunder of the fleet,
As when through smoky vapors
I saw the flag advance
On that immortal first of May
When Dewey led the dance. MINNA IRVING.

A Defense of the Boers.

10 BOTHWELL STREET, GLASGOW, March 27th, 1900.

To the Editor of "Leslie's Weekly": DEAR SIR—In your issue of March 17th, just received, there appears a letter by Alleyne Ireland entitled "Why England Fights the Boers." So many statements in this letter are half truths—the most dangerous kind of untruth—that in the interests of a fair and impartial presentation of the facts I trust you will grant me space in your able paper to correct the same.

Your correspondent, in summing up his reasons for "absolute conviction of the justice of the British cause," says: "England has never sought to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, except to the extent of protecting British subjects from ill-treatment." Any one with even the most elementary knowledge of modern history is aware that this statement does not tally with the facts. Ever since 1897, and several times previous thereto, Mr. Chamberlain has constantly interfered in the internal affairs of the Transvaal. This, too, despite Lord Derby's solemn assurance of non-interference at the time of the adoption of the convention of 1884.

The question of the franchise itself is one of purely internal concern, a fact admitted by Mr. Chamberlain even in former years. As it is, the privileges of Uitlanders in the Transvaal as regards the franchise were infinitely more liberal than those accorded to British subjects in Ireland and to foreigners generally throughout the British Empire.

Your correspondent is further grievously at fault in the second and third reasons given for his faith in the justice of the British cause. He entirely omits to state that the five years' franchise was offered subject to three conditions, viz.: (1) That England would in future abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of the South African Republic. (2) That England would cease to assert a suzerainty that had been annulled by the convention of 1884. (3) That England would accept arbitration for points in dispute, or which might subsequently arise. As all the world knows, Mr. Chamberlain contemptuously refused these most reasonable conditions. President Kruger thereupon naturally withdrew the offer of the five years' franchise and agreed to the appointment of a mixed commission to investigate the seven-years' franchise, already proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, and which he (Chamberlain) said would remain open while the alternative proposal was under discussion. But now, *mirabile dictu*, Mr. Chamberlain, with characteristic bad faith, repudiated his own solemn promise, just as he did after the Jameson raid, broke off negotiations with the Transvaal, and proceeded to form proposals of his own, which the Boers would be compelled to accept at the point of the bayonet. The reserves were called out, the mobilization of army corps for South Africa was pushed with feverish haste, while in England and Scotland the land rung with arrogant speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and other members of Parliament and the Cabinet, in which the complete subjection of the Transvaal and the ascendancy of the British flag from Cape Town to the Zambesi were foretold. Is it to be wondered at, that under such circumstances, and with the forcible annexation of 1877 and the shameful Jameson raid still fresh in their minds, the burghers of the little republics should have been somewhat suspicious of British good faith and protestations? Especially, too, at the hands of the champion of Rhodes and the friend of Jameson!

After waiting in vain for nearly three weeks for the fresh proposals from the British colonial secretary, the Transvaal at length reluctantly issued its famous ultimatum, which England joyfully hailed as a declaration of war, although Mr. Reitz, the state secretary of the Transvaal, has declared that it was issued in the interests of peace. And thus the war began.

As to "the annexing of British territory by proclamation," your correspondent ought to be aware that the false reports issued on this head have been officially contradicted by British crown officials. That such reports were circulated is merely another illustration of the shameful methods of wholesale misrepresentation and falsehood employed by the influential jingo press throughout England and her colonies, to which, in large measure, the present deplorable war is directly chargeable.

The statements contained in the sixth and last paragraph of your correspondent's communication are calculated to cause a smile when one considers how totally absent they are from any semblance of accuracy. And yet, it is in reliance upon statements as notoriously inaccurate, not to say willfully misleading, that England has entered upon this her latest and most unjustifiable war of subjugation and extermination of two brave little republics, whose chief fault lies in the fact that "their liberties they prize and their rights they will maintain," even unto death.

The verdict of future generations upon England's conduct, however, will be found ready to hand in the very words of Mr. Chamberlain, delivered by him in the House of Commons on May 8th, 1896, and which are as follows: "To go to war with

President Krüger in order to force upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his state, in which secretaries of state, standing in this place, have repudiated all right of interference—that would be a course of action as immoral as it would have been unwise." I am, etc., ALAN P. GILMOUR.

N. B.—Though I have been residing in Scotland for some time, I am an American, and a regular subscriber for your valuable paper. My indignation burns when I see how the Boers have been misrepresented in the present conflict, so I trust my protest to your great American weekly will be published.

A. P. G.

A Glimpse of the Philippines.

IN THE GLORIOUS MOUNTAINS ABOVE MANGATAREM—REPORTS OF GOLD DISCOVERIES—NO PLACE FOR A POOR YANKEE.

MANILA, March 14th, 1900.—Not long since I accompanied Major Bishop, of the Thirty-sixth, into the mountains, and rode over the trail which the insurgents had used to drag their guns up to the position in which Colonel Bell captured them on the 27th of November. Pieces of clothing, stray leaves from account-books, battered hats, and some forlorn playing-cards littered the trail. Turning-lathes, printing-presses, letter-presses, vises, tools, stationery, some camphor-chests loaded with Filipino stamps, and a quantity of official correspondence were among the spoils of this victory. Close to where the guns were taken I stumbled across a tiny sewing-machine half concealed among the grass. Dozens of natives were roaming over the field, looking for plunder. Lieutenant Davidson spied one of them with a gun. Seeing us, but thinking himself unobserved, he dropped it among the grass and sauntered on with a sweetly innocent air.

The major had impressed about eighteen of these freebooters into his service to assist the soldiers in loading their bull-carts with such articles as might be useful to the troops, or, more important, to prevent their being of further service to the insurgents. He told off two of these fellows to jog the memory of the man who had forgotten his gun. This done, they had orders to bring him in, not forgetting the gun. Of course he was an "amigo" of the first water, and just to prove his good will we gave him the gun to carry for us. It seemed to sit very comfortably on his shoulder for the first gun he had ever seen. We had some measurements to make and decided to use this fellow as a land-mark. I asked the major to keep his eye on our "amigo" when I told him to stop. I swung round on him suddenly, and cried "Halt," holding up my hand. His heels came together like clock-work and both arms fell rigidly by his side, while the gun, slung by its strap, fitted snugly to his side. We both roared, and the "amigo," noticing his mistake, stood "at ease," but he never moved an eyelid.

From the highest point which we reached one has a magnificent view of the great valley. To the left, over miles of country, Lingayen and Dagupan are barely visible, like a few white stones, resting on the shore of the gulf. Beyond are the mountains that rise above San Fabien. Stretching from the foothills a mile below, as far as the great blue hills across the valley and away to the south, are hundreds of square miles of rice and sugar, broken only by wood and stream. A more beautiful country I have never seen. Close to the mountain ranges are smaller isolated peaks, cone-shaped and completely clothed with timber. Some of these peaks reach an elevation of 500 and 600 feet, while a few appear to be over a thousand. One of these rose sheer from the valley like a cliff on all sides, and the natives said that they had never known a man go to the top. The peaks on the main ranges are commonly 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea level; some peaks, away up among the clouds and apparently towering far above any that I have approached, must be twice or three times that elevation.

At all times on the mountains a cool breeze is blowing, and at night the cold makes a double blanket a luxury if not a necessity. The hill streams are beautiful, and the water, for drinking, is perfect. Not only is it cool, clear, and sparkling, but sometimes it contains a strong dash of iron. In some places the ground seems to be loaded with that metal, while the soft gravel in the vicinity of these deposits suggests that gold might be found. Just what to make of the wonderful gold stories that one hears, it is hard to determine. That the germs of a gold fever are rapidly spreading is evident. Every third man you meet wants to tell you in the strictest confidence about some wonderful placer-mining find. However, discounting the mass of this talk, and taking two cases—one that I know something about and the other that I know nothing of at all—it would seem that there is some truth in the gold stories. In the case that I know something about, the man had the crude gravel sent to London to two different assayers. In each report the per cent. of gold found is very high. The case that I know nothing about was related to me by a trainman, who claims to have been a miner in Utah. His gravel panned out an equally high percentage, and according to his statement there were several square miles of ground in the same region upon which such claims could be staked.

There is one thing that the intending gold-miner should think of before allowing any gold-stories to carry him off to the Philippines. It is that, in the event of failure, should he belong to the laboring or mechanical classes, or even the clerical, for that matter, there is absolutely nothing left for him to do in the East. White labor never can compete with native labor in tropical countries. The climate is against it; but the real reason is that the whole system of trade and manufacture in the East is based upon the extremely low rate of wages paid to the native laborer—a wage which would scarcely buy the clothing of an American workingman, far less feed and house him, to say nothing of providing the usual luxuries. There is not the cold of the Klondike to put up with, but there are other things which freeze a man out besides cold.

On our return trip to Mangataram, Major Bishop and I agreed that a good drink of coconut-milk would go well with the hard-tack and canned beef which had been our lunch, and soon we were slamming away at a promising palm with a long bamboo pole. I discovered a magnificent Cuban machete strapped to my saddle, which soon cleared the way to our drink. Colonel Bell had mounted me on Colonel Grove's pony—which had also carried General Hale through many a fight—but Major Bishop could not tell me whether the colonel used

the machete for opening coconuts—or for other purposes. I mean to ask Colonel Grove when I see him next. It is well that we had used our ponies gently, for on arriving at mess we found that we had another twenty-four hours in the saddle ahead of us, and were lucky to have time for a hasty meal.

SYDNEY ADAMSON.

Story of the Grand American Handicap Shoot.

H. D. BATES, a young Canadian of twenty-five, from Ridgton, Canada, is the winner of the 1900 grand American handicap.



H. D. BATES.

cap, which was held at the traps of the new Interstate Park, Long Island. This being the banner shooting contest of the year, Mr. Bates now has the distinction of being the most noted live bird marksman in the country. Young Bates, a comparative novice, outclassed a field of over 200 of the oldest and best wing-shots in the United States, while he broke all previous handicap records by killing fifty-nine birds without a miss. Besides carrying back to Canada the silver trophy of the Interstate Association, he also earned the cash prize of \$600. Bates shot from a twenty-eight-yard mark, in ordinary street costume and Derby hat. Some 2,000 sportsmen and interested spectators were present at the handicap. The pigeons trapped were a varied lot of good, bad, and indifferent flyers, many of them rising up in irregular and twisting order. The lead gradually narrowed down to Messrs. Bates, J. B. Malone, of Baltimore, and Phil Daly, Jr., of Long Branch. In the thirty-fourth round Malone missed his bird, thereby making Bates the winner. Phil Daly, Jr., took the third prize of \$400. There was \$5,555 in the sweepstakes, which was divided into fifty-four cash prizes to the men having the best straight scores at the end of the twenty-five birds. It may be interesting to note that some 20,000 pigeons were trapped and killed during the progress of the big shoot, while it is estimated that 40,000 shells were fired, representing a ton and a quarter of shot, while from 350 to 400 pounds of smokeless powder was consumed.

Our accompanying illustration shows the winner, young Bates, in action, while shooting at his last bird.

Thirsty Soldiers in South Africa.

A LAND WHERE SPRINGS AND STREAMS ARE SCARCE—METHODS ADOPTED FOR SUPPLYING WATER FOR THE ARMIES.

ONE of the latest cablegrams from the theatre of war in South Africa says that Lord Roberts is greatly embarrassed in his operations by a scarcity of water for his troops. The same difficulty has confronted the leaders of all the armies in South Africa, Boer and British, from the beginning of the conflict. One may travel for days over the rolling veldt or among the boulder-strewn kopjes without seeing a spring or running stream, or water in any shape except a stagnant, slimy pool in some shallow ravine, where drink is out of the question for man or beast except under the most desperate straits.

Even such streams as the Modder and the Tugela, which rise to the dignity of rivers in certain seasons of the year, shrink away under the fierce and long-continued heats of summer, until their beds become absolutely dry for long stretches, and in other places are dotted with pools covered with green scum. There are really no rivers in all South Africa worthy of the name, and no lakes in all the vast area from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean south of the region of the Zambesi. And, to make this lack of water more distressing, there is the blinding, torrid heat for the greater part of the year, an absence of frequent shade, and clouds of powdery, scorching dust blown hither and thither over the plains.

What the sufferings of great bodies of men camping, marching, and fighting in a country like this must be can be easily imagined. It is bad for men in the flower of health and strength, choked with dust and parched with blistering heat, to be without water for hours; but when it comes to the wounded and dying lying all day in the blaze of the sun on the open veldt without a drop of water, the agony becomes too frightful to think of without a shudder. One of the most heart-rending scenes after the first great battle of Elandslaagte, as described by eye-witnesses, was the spectacle of the wounded and helpless, Briton and Boer, lying on the field all day and night, moaning and crying for water. Similar scenes of agony followed the battles at Modder River and Magarsfontein. It was the lack of water on the heights at Spion Kop that helped to render that position untenable for the British and added greatly to the sufferings of those who fell on that hill of death. And subsequently, in the gallant but fatal charge of the Inniskillings near Pieter's Hill, when "somebody blundered" and this famous

Irish brigade came near annihilation, it was the fearful heat and the still more fearful and unassuaged thirst following after that added most to the tortures of the brave men left prostrate among the stones and sand. A correspondent writing of this battle, says:

The poor men who had been struck down in that gallant charge remained where they fell, not only all Friday night, but during all the blazing heat Saturday, and even Saturday night, without relief. Not a drop of water for their feverish mouths: no food nor help, but a tropical sun beating on their heads. Oh, the intolerable agonies that were endured!

Another writer from the field, dwelling at length with graphic touch upon the thirst terrors of that waterless land, says that to the British soldier here "the thought of water flowing through pipes seems a veritable dream of paradise." And he also gives this picture:

At Ramdam there was a big pond—what was left of moisture in the dam. One bathed in it only under the most pressing compulsion of cleanliness. The water was very shallow, but the mud was black and deep. One sank to the knees if one tried to walk, and so sat gently half in mud and half in brown syrup, and thanked God for water. One rose from it with the green leeches hanging about one's body like bits of seaweed, and with a sprinkling of other less-known "insects." Horses looked askance at that pool, but the men drank of it greedily, and drank of it where alone they could reach it, where the horses' hoofs had churned it into a blackish-green liquor thick as soup.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the British soldiers on the firing-lines have been ready to risk anything and to almost fight each other for a chance at the water-carts as they have been driven within their reach. One terrible scene of this kind has been pictured where, on the field at Belmont, the men persisted in quenching their maddening thirst from a water cart halted in direct range of the Boer fire, numbers of them falling dead or wounded around and over the cart itself, while their companions struggled over their bodies for a drop of the precious fluid.

Where the main camps and military centres have been established an effort has been made by the British authorities to add to the water supply by driving numerous wells, but this has not afforded much relief for the men engaged in scouting and rapid marches. For these a large filled water-bottle is indispensable, supplemented, as occasion may allow, with copious draughts of tea, coffee, and, at rare intervals, a draught of beer.

The Great Military Prison of Luzon.

BILIBIG, at one time dreaded by all classes of Luzon, is the state and military prison. If one knew all that has happened within its dark walls one would have seen the most horrible pages in history, for sufficient is known to make one shudder at the atrocities the place has seen. There were tortures horrible beyond description, and some of the awful instruments that were used are now carefully stored away in an inner room by the American authorities, under Major Rodgers, of the Twentieth Infantry. The prison is now conducted, as nearly as circumstances will permit, according to modern methods. Low, dark stone walls surround the two different departments, one containing the main office and the cells for the "life prisoners," the other where the minor offenders are kept. It is in the latter inclosure that one finds the worst elements, not only of the natives, but of all nations, including our own. Here are some of the roughest specimens of those who served as *civilians* among the crews of certain of our transports, and who, as soon as they reach shore, commit the most serious crimes.

Among its "life prisoners" are many natives against whom no specific charges are recorded. They are supposed to be Filipino sympathizers arrested under the old Spanish laws. Much criticism has been heaped up against General Otis by a certain element in Manila because he did not at once release these prisoners, but those who understand the difficulty of looking up the imperfect records understand that it takes considerable time to get at the facts of each case. Everything is being done to hasten the discharge, especially, of all who are unjustly imprisoned. The prison was most filthy when our army officials took charge, but to-day is in a fairly sanitary condition. The prisoners have opportunities for out-door exercise, and at each meal are lined up to receive food, which consists principally of rice. The American army has required thousands upon thousands of cots, and these prisoners are set to work making them. This work is all done in the open courts within these grim walls. No "political prisoners" are now found in this great institution for criminals.

E. C. ROST.

To Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. Many of our readers have asked us to open a similar contest, and we therefore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events of current interest. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for the return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph that may be used. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing, except the name and address of the sender, should appear on the back of the photograph, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the amateur who took the picture. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners.

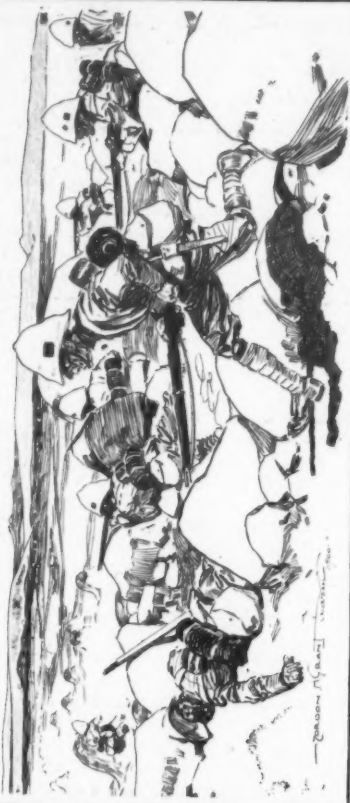
The Paris Exposition.—During the Paris Exposition LESLIE'S WEEKLY will devote a page or more, at intervals, to a special display of photographs taken on the exposition grounds by amateurs. The best photograph, from the standpoint of originality, interest, and artistic merit, at the close of the contest, November 1st, will receive a special prize of twenty dollars, and for each photograph accepted two dollars will be paid on publication. Entries should be marked: "For Paris Exposition Amateur Contest." See general directions.

\$10 FOR THE BEST BICYCLE PICTURE.—In June we will devote a page or more in our amateur prize photographic contest to unique, newsy, and original bicycle pictures sent by amateurs. The prize-winner will receive ten dollars, and for each of the other accepted photographs two dollars will be paid. Entries must be received by June 1st, and should be addressed to "Bicycle Photograph Contest." The same regulations as in the other contests will govern.

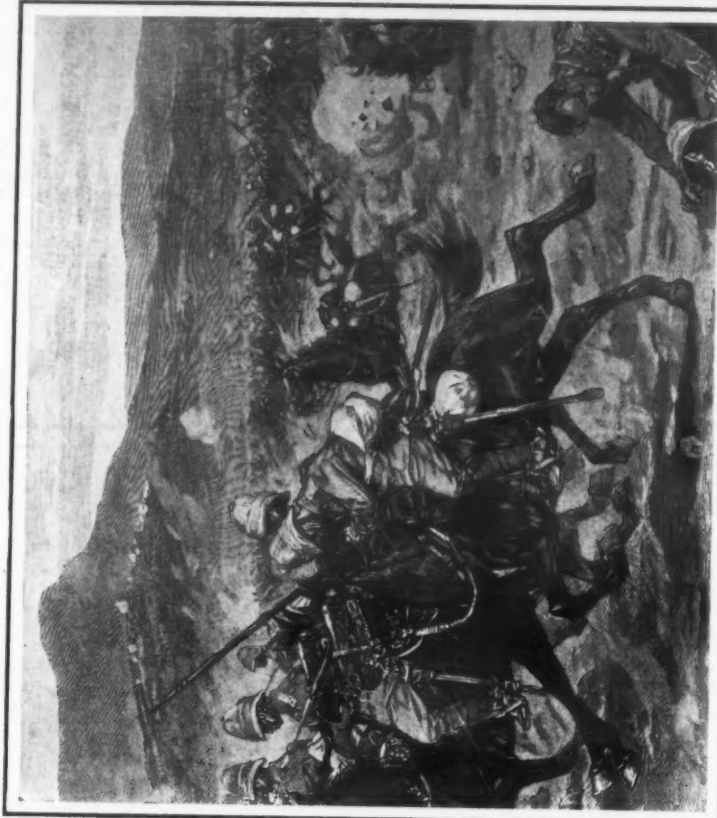


BOER PRISONERS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS AT A FARM ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BLOEMFONTEIN.—By our special artist in South Africa, Gordon H. Grant.

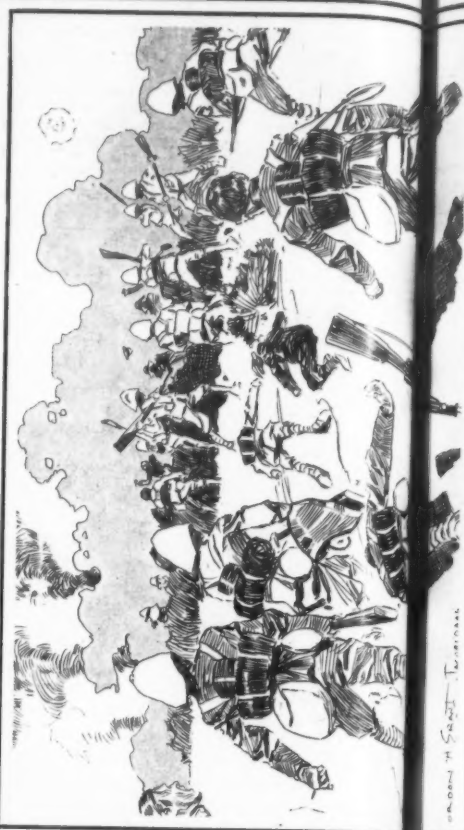
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ENGLISH SOLDIERS ADVANCING ON THE BOERS, UNDER COVER OF NATURE'S INTRENCHMENTS.—By our special artist in South Africa, Gordon H. Grant.



THE OVERWHELMING CHARGE OF GENERAL FRENCH'S CAVALRY DIVISION ON KIMBERLEY.



ENGLISH SHARPSHOOTERS DRIVING THE BOERS OUT OF THE BUSHES AT THE POINT OF THE BAY.

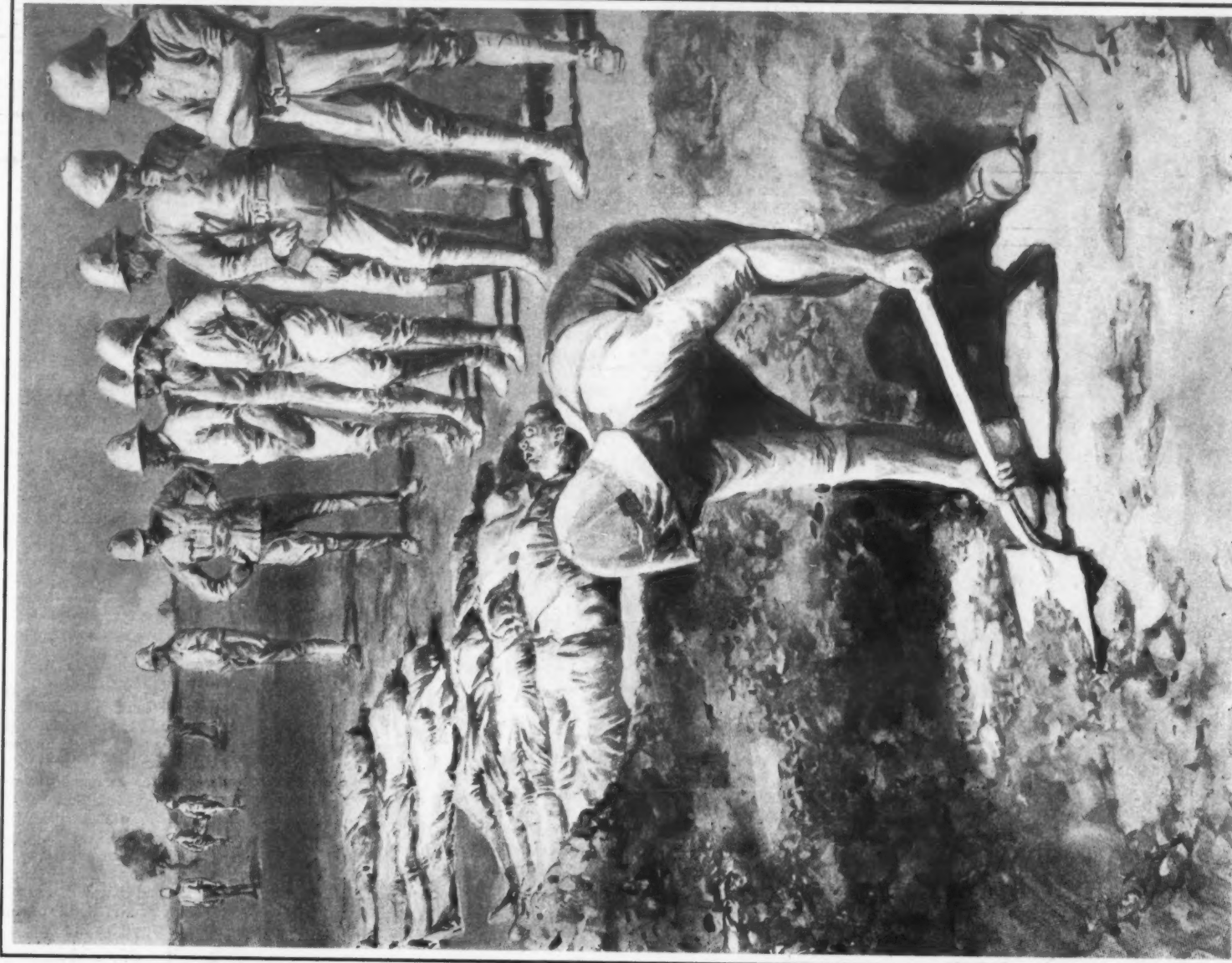
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BOER PRISONERS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS AT A FARM ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BLOEMFONTEIN.—By our special artist in South Africa, Gordon H. Grant.



ENGLISH SOLDIERS TENDERLY CARING FOR CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND BY RETREATING BOERS.

ENGLISH SHARPSHOOTERS DRIVING THE BOERS OUT OF THE BUSHES AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET, AT MODDER RIVER.—By our special artist in South Africa, Gordon H. Grant.



THE SADDEST WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN—BURYING THE ENGLISH DEAD AT PETER'S HILL.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VIEWS THAT ILLUSTRATE THE SANGUINARY CHARACTER OF THE CAMPAIGN WHICH THE BRITISH ARE CONDUCTING AGAINST THE BOERS.

The Drama in New York.

MAUDE FEALY, the prettiest girl in F. C. Whitney's "Quo Vadis" company, who plays the part of *Eunice*, the slave and



MAUDE FEALY.
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sweetheart of *Petronius*, at the New York Theatre, has only just passed her sixteenth year, but she plays this important rôle with as much tenderness and feeling, and with as true and dainty an artistic touch, as many actresses of twice her age and experience. A typical Southern girl, born at Memphis, Tenn., she made her first appearance as a tiny angel in "Faust and Marguerite" when she was a tot of only four years. Standing in the wings, waiting for her cue the other night, at the New York Theatre, Miss Fealy laughingly related her experience at her infantile debut. "Mamma told me," she said, "that I looked like a real angel, and not to be frightened when they turned the red lights on, but I was almost scared to death that first time. I shall never forget it, I can assure you." Miss Fealy says she went to the public school in Denver to begin her education, and to Wolfe Hall later on to complete it. She played "tot" rôles for several years with the companies in which her mother, Margaret Fealy, acted, playing at Elitch's and at the Manhattan Theatre in Denver. Augustin Daly was so attracted by her rendition of *Juliet* and other parts in Shakespearean plays that he engaged her for five years. When Daly died, Richard Mansfield expressed a willingness to take up the unexpired contract, offering to make Miss Fealy his leading woman at the end of that time. It was too long to wait, however, and she preferred to accept Mr. Whitney's offer for the part she now plays in "Quo Vadis."

Few of those who nightly applaud the acting of Alice Fischer, the beautiful woman who plays with such vigor and majestic bearing the part of *Poppæa*—Nero's imperious wife—in "Quo Vadis," at the New York Theatre, realize that not so many



ALICE FISCHER.

years ago, as a little girl, she created the part of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*. As a matter of fact, this clever actress, whom the late Senator Voorhees dubbed "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," has created twenty-one parts during the twelve years of her successful stage career. Although she often plays the part of an adventuress, Miss Fischer was born in Terre Haute, Ind., which city, it is said, has never been able to boast of a real adventuress. Miss Fischer was under Charles Frohman's management for five years. Next to her present part, which is consid-

ered by her friends to be the best she has ever appeared in, stands that of the "Sporting Duchess." Nine years ago she played the part of *Agrippina*, Nero's mother. Among other plays in which she has been seen are: "Across the Potomac," McKee Rankin's "Kanuck," and "The Two Vagrants." In the latter her acting was favorably compared with that of Mansfield and Coquelin. The late Frank Mayo, who was one of her early teachers, used to call her his "prize calf" on account of her chubby figure and her jolly, good-natured disposition. Miss Fischer is the founder and present president of the Twelfth Night Club, an organization composed of actresses, literary women, and women of art. She is immensely popular both on and off the stage, a woman of commanding presence, a hard student, and an excellent judge of the value of dramatic effect. She is blessed with a splendid voice, and the secret of using it to the best advantage. In short, Miss Fischer is a thorough actress, and a credit to the American stage.

Mr. Lederer's success with his brilliant musical comedy, "The Casino Girl," by Harry B. Smith, continues at the Casino.



MISS MABELLE GILMAN.

The music is bright and sparkling and the performance full of fun, most of it of unexceptionable quality. The production brings distinctly to the front Miss Mabelle Gilman, one of the most conscientious young actresses on the stage. Miss Gilman's work shows that she is a careful student of her part. Everything is done by method, and yet with such ease and naturalness that one might imagine it was all play and no work. Miss Gilman has a sweet, well-cultivated voice, and uses it apparently without effort, but to the greatest advantage. Miss Virginia Earle, though she has a part not entirely suited to her abilities, makes all of it that is possible. Sam Bernard continues to be the mirth-provoker of the company, and, as the amorous Khedive, seems to enjoy his opportunities for hugging the handsome girls, by whom he is constantly surrounded. He might be a little less impressive without endangering the merits of his performance.

The revival of "The Runaway Girl" at Daly's, with James T. Powers, Rachel Booth, Marie Celeste, Paula Edwardes, May Baker, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and George Lesoir in the cast, met with immediate public favor. The music is, of course, the best part of the entertainment. Nothing more popular of its kind has been heard in New York since the "Mikado" took it by storm, years ago. Some of those who lent additional interest to "A Runaway Girl," on the occasion of its first long run in this city, are not in the present cast, but their places have been excellently supplied, and the revival is an unquestionable success.

The dramatic season in New York verges toward its close. The Madison Square Theatre, after a very prosperous season, has discontinued its entertainments; Weber & Fields are about to depart from their popular music hall, and "Ben-Hur" will leave the Broadway on May 12th. Lots of good things remain, however, including James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico," at the Criterion; "Hearts Are Trumps," at the Garden; and the questionable "Sapho," at Wallack's. The vaudeville and variety places, chief among which are Proctor's Palace Theatre, Koster & Bial's, Keith's, and the Eden Musée, are still the busy centres of attraction for amusement-seeking crowds.

JASON.

Sports and Pastimes at Yale.

ONE of the favorite time honored customs among the members of each senior class at Yale is the game of campus base-ball. The game is played every afternoon, right after luncheon, during the spring term, in front of the senior fence by Durfee Hall. It is regular base-ball with a few variations. There are no sides, but each man plays for himself. The ball used is an ordinary tennis-ball. There are from three to five batters, and as one is put out the catcher comes in to bat and the pitcher becomes catcher, and so on. There is an unlimited number of fielders, both infielders and outfielders. Then, too, there is no umpire. Ah, no; an umpire's life would be made even more miserable than that of the league umpire, were such a thing conceivable. Here it is the majority that rules, and if they yell "Out," then out the runner is whether he really is or not. On a close decision one seldom hears "safe," for all the fielders want to move up. If one of the fielders is lucky enough to catch a "fly," then he at once becomes the batter. The senior fence is generally lined with seniors, who shout and yell at the good plays as well as the poor ones. They rattle the pitcher, the batsman, or anyone else, it matters little who it is. The juniors and sophomores, on their respective fences, look on, but silently, for they do not wish to "queer" themselves with the seniors. Taken as a whole, it is a strange sight which greets the eye of a visitor as he enters the campus while such a game is in progress.

Almost any evening, if one strolls along near the Yale fence on the campus about seven o'clock, during the fall and spring terms, can be heard the singing of the three upper classes. Each class, on its own portion of the "fence," which is so dear to all the sons of old Eli as the common meeting-place of each class, tries to out-sing each of the other classes. Generally the classes do not all sing at once and try to drown each other, but sing alternately and endeavor to sing in better harmony than the other classes. Some of the most popular songs that are sung year after year are: "Bingo," or "Here's to Good Old Yale," "Brave Mother Yale," "Bright College Years," "Only a Blue Bell," "Integer Vitæ," and "Wake, Freshman, Wake." The latter is particularly a sophomore song. Then, too, negro melodies and songs of the day are frequently indulged in. When members of

the glee club lead the singing it certainly is fine, as the clear notes of deep-bass and high-tenor voices are wafted through the campus by the breezes on a balmy summer evening.

J. PINCKNEY ADAMS.

Miss Clara Barton and Her Work.

It is not surprising that Miss Clara Barton should be indignant at the report cabled from South Africa a few days ago that a corps of Red Cross nurses sent from this country to Pretoria, with her advice and co-operation, had thrown off their badges on their arrival in the Transvaal and joined the Boer army. As every one knows, the Red Cross Society, of which Miss Barton is the honored head, is an international and absolutely neutral organization, and as such is recognized by all civilized Powers, and given full freedom for its noble work on both sides in every war and on every battle-field. If the report about the American Red Cross nurses sent to the Transvaal were true it would be a grave breach of the rules governing the organization, and might lead to serious embarrassments for Miss Barton in the extension of her service in the future. The Red Cross Society has always been above suspicion, and it is of the utmost importance that it should continue to hold that reputation.

It may be noted in this connection that Miss Barton was recently very ill at Glen Echo, a suburb about eight miles from Washington, D. C. It became a matter of national thanksgiving that she was finally pronounced out of danger. Only a short time ago Miss Barton was at the head of her great organization of mercy in Cuba, directing her corps of assistants with the skill of a general. The hitherto unpublished photographs, taken during her work in Cuba, are particularly interesting at this time.

Miss Clara Barton was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1830. She may well be termed an American philanthropist. With the outbreak of the Civil War she entered the military-hospital service, and in 1864 she was in charge of the hospitals, at the front, of the Army of the James. Her service to her country in this war was invaluable, and she might well have rested on the laurels won. But her conception of humanitarianism was not limited to any country or race. At the start of the Franco-German war she assisted the Grand Duchess of Baden in the organization of military hospitals, and in 1871 she had charge of the allotment of work to the poor of Strasburg, and in 1872 charge of the distribution of supplies to the destitute in Paris.

The great monument she erected for her name was in 1881, when she organized the American Red Cross Society, and became its president. In 1883 she was appointed superintendent of the reformatory prison for women at Sherborn, Mass. In 1884 we find her, as president of the Red Cross, heading the relief expedition to the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. In 1893 she had charge of the relief of the sufferers from the cyclone on the South Atlantic coast. Her record in Cuba during the war with Spain is still too fresh in the public mind to need a review.

Her beautiful life has been crowded with deeds of mercy and practical usefulness. Suffering humanity, the world over, has blessed the name of this woman, and the foundations she has laid in this land are so strong and represent a sentiment so noble that America may well boast of her as one of her grandest daughters.

HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

A Traveler's Experience.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, April 30th, 1900.—While traveling West for my firm some months ago I was in Fort Wayne and intended to proceed westward to a town not very far distant. I went to a "scalper's" office for a ticket, but he didn't seem to have anything. I was about to leave when he exclaimed, laughing, "You look more like a sport than a dominie, but you've got plenty of brass, I guess. I've got a clergyman's pass here that I'll sell dirt-cheap."

"Make it cheap," I said, "and I'll try it."

I paid a dollar for the pass, with the agreement that Bill would refund fifty cents if it failed to work. I boarded the train. Before it had been out of the station long, as luck would have it, some of my comrades of the gripsack asked me to take a hand at poker. A little run of luck and the congenial companionship drove away every one of my ministerial pretensions.

One of the other poker fiends brought out his pocket-flask of Jersey lightning and set it on the card-table. We had just finished the first game when the conductor came through. Pulling the "pasteboard" out of my pocket, the circumstances of my purchase came rushing upon me with full force, but I determined that, as it had gone so far, I would not show the white feather.

The conductor scanned the pass and then scanned me, but I kept on playing. After some hesitation he passed on. He soon came back, stood at the table, and incidentally took me in. When he spied the bottle in front of me he said:

"If you have no objection, my dear dominie, I'll take a nip, too, for if you'll go to the good place I don't think there's much danger of my not being with you." So saying, he looked at me out of the corner of his eye in a knowing way, and took a draught that nearly finished the bottle.

Of course he "caught on" right away to my true vocation, but, as he said after finishing his swallow, he didn't like to jump on a man who had such an excess of gall.

J. E. E.

Happy Little Girl.

HER FATHER LEARNED HOW TO TREAT HER.

"WHILE drinking coffee, I visited a celebrated physician who told me that my severe headaches, languid feelings, and inability to work were caused by the blood being very thick and sluggish, from the use of coffee. Since leaving off coffee and using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, I have recovered my energy, am able to work hard, and feel brighter and happier in every way."

"My wife also uses Postum Food Coffee, without any disagreeable after effect. She feels strengthened and invigorated with the Postum, while, on the contrary, coffee made her weak and nervous. We also give it to the little girl every morning, and it would be a hard matter to find another child as bright and healthy and happy as she is. We are great believers in Postum." H. A. Beckwith, E. Pembroke, N. Y.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

The new-comer in Wall Street is apt to be a little "fresh," as the saying is, and the developments regarding American Steel and Wire, and some other stocks of similar character which have been exploited by certain Chicago promoters, are creating an impression that all the stocks rigged by the new Western school of manipulators in Wall Street are good things to leave alone hereafter. Two reasons were given for the sudden decline in Steel and Wire, but neither was the reason given by Mr. Gates, the promoter of the concern. His assertion that the iron and steel market had suddenly collapsed, unfortunately for him, had been only recently preceded by his most glowing statements of directly the opposite import. The public, therefore, refused to believe that the bottom had dropped out of the steel and iron market over night.

The two explanations of the sharp decline in Mr. Gates's specialty that were heard with more patience were these: That Mr. Gates and his friends, who have been operating extensively in railway as well as in industrial securities, had sold the market short and, in order to break the prices of railway stocks, had forcibly depressed the industrials. The other explanation was that Mr. Gates and his friends in Steel and Iron, having failed in negotiations with Carnegie and others to bring about a colossal trust in steel and iron products, determined to force the prices of iron commodities to a lower level and compel the formation of a trust in self-defense. The public can believe whichever it chooses, but recent events have amply justified my warnings against putting too much faith or cash in the Steel and Iron industrials.

It is shameful, however, in the face of recent statements by the officers of some of these industrials, regarding phenomenal earnings, ranging from ten to twenty per cent. on their common stocks, that such an assault should have been made upon the values of these securities. We all recall how the dividends were paid on Cordage almost up to the very day when the whole rotten fabric went to pieces, leaving a trail of ruin and disaster, which has not yet been entirely obliterated. Every such event in Wall Street has its lesson, and the lesson of the recent experience is this: Deal only in securities with which representative men of established reputation are identified, men who desire to protect their reputations as well as their stocks. We have had a Jim Fisk era in Wall Street more than once. The dashing interlopers of the Chicago school usually use themselves up quickly, and history repeats itself. It would be manifestly unfair, however, to discriminate, as some propose to do, against anything which comes from the West. Rectitude and honor have their abiding-places in Chicago as well as in New York.

"Reader," Jacksonville, Fla.: I think well of the Oregon Short Line lives at prevailing prices, for investment.

"S., Winchendon, Mass.: The second name mentioned on your list has the best rating of the four, and his is not the highest.

"S., Columbus, O.: I certainly do not advise an investment in the Bostonian group of copper mines. Keep your money and put it in something safe and sure.

"E., Mobile, Ala.: I think possibly by waiting you may get out nearly whole, but I do not regard the investment as safe. (2) I think better of the Mobile and Ohio. You ought to get your price.

"W. A. L., Watertown, Conn.: The earnings of Southern Railway are large and the stock is in an excellent position to advance, if prosperous conditions continue. I do not regard it, however, as much of a purchase. I would not prefer Atchison common to Southern Pacific.

"J., Joliet, Ill.: Wabash is one of the stocks which did not advance very much during the boom period. Its earnings are large and have been mainly expended in improvements. Many believe either that it is too low or that other railroad stocks are too high, and on this theory are buying it.

"Cosmos Club," Washington, D. C.: The recent large addition to the bonded indebtedness of Western Union is not reassuring. It is the general impression that the dividends cannot be maintained on the present five-per-cent. basis. (2) Illinois Central I regard with favor as an investment.

"F., New Philadelphia, O.: Members of the stock exchange buy from each other during the sessions of the board. Outsiders are not admitted. (2) It makes no difference where a broker buys his stock as long as he serves his customers honestly and faithfully. (3) Address the president of the New York Stock Exchange.

"Clerk," Annapolis, Md.: I would not put my money in the National Nickel Company. I do not regard the speculation with favor. (2) As good an investment as any four-per-cent. bond is Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred stock. At the present price it yields about four per cent. It is absolutely safe.

"Banker," Indianapolis: It would not be surprising if within the next three months there should be an efflux of gold from the country to Europe, out of which the bears could make considerable capital. The condition of the money market abroad is not favorable to the purchase of our securities by European investors.

"McG., Memphis, Tenn.: There are a number of sharp fellows on Wall Street who offer to speculate for parties and who suggest certain brokers to whom their customers can trust their money. Their circulars are very ingeniously worded. No concern of the highest standing is engaged in this kind of business. I advise you to have nothing to do with the parties.

"Investor," Syracuse, N. Y.: If American Steel and Wire were earning seven per cent. on the common stock, with a prospect that it would continue to do so, nobody believes the price could have been knocked down to recent figures, especially at a time when capital is scouring the Street for investment in safe bonds and stocks at four per cent. The greater the rate of interest, as a rule, the less the sense of security.

"Widow," Hartford, Conn.: The concerted effort of large interests to control the Anthracite Coal roads and regulate the coal trade ought to help all the coal roads, including Delaware and Hudson. (2) The issue of \$20,000,000 of bonds by the Western Union, whose bonded indebtedness heretofore has been small, may involve a reduction of the dividend on the stock. I would not hold the latter for investment.

"J., Pittsfield, Mass.: I would not hold American Steel and Wire with any expectation of getting the price you paid for it. The market may have a sharp recovery before summer. If it does, unload. (2) Missouri Pacific has had a good advance since I advised its purchase, and I always believe in taking a good profit. But those who are familiar with the property still declare that it is worth as much as Atchison preferred. (3) I think well of both the stocks mentioned.

"Clerk," Austin, Tex.: Most of the Pacific stocks, especially the common issues, are high enough. (2) Southern Pacific is in the hands virtually of one man, Mr. Huntington. Those who buy the stock should bear that fact in mind. Even if it earns a dividend, none will be paid unless he wills it. (3) I advised the purchase of New York Central when it sold much lower. It commands a good market in London as well as in New York. It would not be surprising if its dividend should be increased, or if some development favorable to it should occur. (4) Adams Express, both stock and bonds, is a good investment.

"Seller," Buffalo, N. Y.: I would avoid Sugar stock. Knowing Mr. Havemeyer's disposition from boyhood, I believed that he would fight the opposition until he crushed it. But all men have their weaknesses, and he may decide that compromise is preferable to combat. If he is sincere in his declaration for a continuance of the sugar war, he has probably disposed of a large part of his holdings in the company and would not object to seeing the price go lower, so that he can buy back his stock at his own figure. If he contemplates a combination with opposing interests, he will also desire to secure as much of the stock at low prices as possible, and thus profit by the advance.

"Investigator," Philadelphia: I do not believe that the advance in Northern Pacific can be sustained. Its expenses of operation are altogether too small, compared with those of other railroads. For instance, a recent table shows that the per cent. of operating expenses of the Northern Pacific is only 46%, while that of the Union Pacific is 56, and of Southern Railway, 66. Most of the great trunk lines have a much larger percentage. I see no reason why the Northern Pacific can be

operated so much more cheaply than other lines. It is easy for a railroad to reduce its expenditures to an abnormally low figure to make a better show of earnings. This has been done in the past when pools were operating for a rise, and it is being done now.

"P., Stamford, Conn.: For investment nothing is better than the preferred stocks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Northwestern road or Lake Shore. These are, of course, high-priced. (2) Stocks all look rather high. You will probably be able to buy them lower before the Presidential election. (3) Lake Erie and Western preferred has had a good rise. It is not owned by the New York Central. (4) The Metropolitan guarantees to pay to the Third Avenue any dividend the latter may earn for the next four years, and after that, five per cent. for two years, six per cent. for four years, and seven per cent. during the remainder of the lease, extending for 999 years. Ultimately this should make the Third Avenue stock a gilt-edged investment, worth at least 150.

"M., Indianapolis: Manipulators for a rise often find their best opportunity to secure one by circulating rumors calculated to depress stocks and thus to stimulate short sales. Russell Sage said to me once that a big short interest in a stock would start a stock upward more quickly than an increase in its dividend. And he was right. (2) There is a good deal of investment buying in Missouri Pacific, based on the belief that it could pay dividends if it wished to. (3) Among the industrials, American Ice common, which has paid one per cent. per quarter regularly since its first issue, is more desirable than the Steel and Iron common stocks, with the possible exception of National Tube. The cheapest and most profitable industrial is American Chicle common (chewing-gum) selling at about 60 and paying two per cent. quarterly, which is only about half what it is earning. Very little of it is on the market.

"D. I. S., New York: The Atchisons and Northern Pacific common. Price depends upon the condition of the market. (2) On its earnings, American Cotton Oil should advance, provided it continues to pay four per cent. dividends, but it is obviously impossible to arbitrarily fix the figures at which it will sell or the time at which it will reach its highest figure. It is not as safe as American Ice common, and is handicapped by the fact that it is an industrial. (3) I think better of American Ice preferred. (4) American District Telegraph is not active, but it would readily respond to an organized movement to advance it. (5) National Lead common is high enough, considering the condition of the other industrials, though I do not say that it may not go higher. (6) St. Louis and Southwestern common and preferred are selling at about their prices of a year ago. I think better of them than of the common stocks of the industrials, but do not advise their purchase at this time.

"T., Tupper Lake, N. Y.: Intrinsically Missouri Pacific is worth as much as Atchison preferred. Missouri Pacific carries a capitalization in stock of about \$9,600 per mile, and the Atchison of about \$16,000 per mile, excluding the common of the latter. The preferred stock of the Atchison outstanding is over \$114,000,000, and of the Missouri Pacific only about \$47,000,000. That the Missouri Pacific is earning over four per cent. on its stock is evidenced from its last report, while the Atchison earned a little over three and paid three per cent. Just when the dividends will be renewed on Missouri Pacific no one can tell until the directors decide. The expectation is general, however, that one will be declared this year. (2) The iron stocks offer a better opportunity for short sales than Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The latter is a good property, largely controlled by A. N. Brady, who is at the head of a number of other stock companies, every one of which is prosperous and paying dividends. He does not hesitate to say that he will put Brooklyn Rapid Transit in the dividend-paying list before he gets through with it. (3) I should hesitate to sell Third Avenue short with its dividends guaranteed by the Metropolitan. If this guarantee is not a good one it reflects on Metropolitan more than on Third Avenue.

JASPER.

A Wonderful Missionary Gathering.

OPENING OF THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK—ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON, AND OTHERS OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTE.

No distinctively religious gathering has ever been held before on this continent which brought together so many distinguished and representative men, clerical and lay, as the great Ecumenical Mission conference which opened its sessions in New York City on April 21st. The conference was the first meeting of its kind ever held in America, and it had a roll of 2,000 delegates representing every branch of the Protestant evangelical church in every land under the sun, with a total constituency of not less than 150,000,000 souls.

The great missionary societies of these same evangelical churches or denominations located in all parts of the Old World as well as the New, to the number of ninety or more, were present in the persons of their chiefest and most distinguished officers and chosen delegates. Every missionary field, from "Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand," was represented by scores of veteran workers, pioneers, heroes, men and women, known and loved throughout the Christian world for their self-sacrificing labors and their noble achievements in the uplifting and enlightenment of degraded and suffering humanity. It was truly a congress of nations, world-wide in its scope, world-wide in its sympathies, and world-wide in its outlook. It is not surprising, therefore, that such an august assemblage, drawn together for such a purpose, should have received an impressive and cordial welcome in the American metropolis, and that some of America's first and greatest citizens should have felt honored in giving it greeting, in presiding over its councils, and participating in its proceedings.

The opening session of the conference at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 21st was graced by the presence of President McKinley, who made a brief and most appropriate and felicitous address. The Hon. Benjamin Harrison, a distinguished predecessor of Mr. McKinley in the Presidential chair, was the honorary president of the whole conference, and his opening address at the first session was characteristic in its sympathetic tone and breadth of thought. Governor Roosevelt, who gave the message of welcome for the State of New York, spoke with his accustomed force and directness. Other well-known citizens, business men, and financiers, who took part in the Conference or interested themselves in the various receptions tendered to the foreign delegates, included Messrs. William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, John Wanamaker, Andrew Carnegie, Seth Low, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Bliss, and many others equally well known and equally influential and representative. In addition to these, the foremost Christian leaders and teachers of the American Protestant churches and pulpits were present as active participants in the proceedings. The sessions extended over a period of ten days, and attracted immense audiences from beginning to end. Under such auspices and with such objects in view, the conference could hardly fail to leave a deep and lasting impress upon the thought of Christendom.

Life-insurance Questions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

A COMMON argument of the smaller and newer life-insurance concerns is that it is unprofitable for a company to have a very large amount of assets. The little companies, with a few hundred thousand dollars in their treasuries, boldly assert that small assets can be invested so as to yield a larger rate of interest than the large amounts controlled by the great companies. This conclusion is not well-grounded. It is quite as difficult to invest

a small as a large amount of surplus capital. The great life-insurance companies, such as the New York Life, the Equitable, and the Mutual Life, with resources running into hundreds of millions, have opportunities to make large and profitable investments. They are always the first to bid on government loans, thus rivaling the great banks and trust companies in this line of investment, which is so eagerly sought by conservative financiers, and in which, by the ordinary rise in the value of such securities, handsome profits are often realized. What chance has a company with assets of a few hundred thousand dollars to embark in an enterprise where millions only command a premium? In this time of great financial operations the large insurance companies find their opportunity for safe and conservative investments and quick profits. Meanwhile the little companies must hunt around for mortgages paying a low rate of interest, or invest in high-priced railroad stocks and bonds, sought after by every small investor, and therefore commanding the highest premium.

"Saver," Baltimore, Md.: The New York Life will make a loan on your policy. A large amount of its surplus is invested in policy loans. Its report shows that these aggregate over \$13,000,000.

"W., Jamestown, N. Y.: Yours is simply a business proposition. I would accept it if you can do well by it. Of course the company does not compare in strength with the great old-line companies of New York.

"Inquirer," Portland, Me.: The great accumulations of surplus funds by the large insurance companies are held for specific purposes, such as the policy reserve required by the State, the reserve fund to secure the policy, the surplus for policy claims maturing or being settled, and also the surplus applicable to dividends. All the surplus is invested and is silently adding to its aggregate every hour of the day.

"Cambridge," Mass.: An endowment policy on the twenty-year plan will cost, at the age of thirty-five years, \$48.70 per thousand, annually. (2) The Union Mutual, of Portland, Me., is a reliable, small, old-line company. (3) The John Hancock, of Boston, is a good company, but its insurance is written mostly on the industrial or weekly plan. Why not get the estimates of some of the great old-line companies, also?

"G. E. H., Chicago: I have no doubt that the assessment companies are especially attractive to persons who have slender incomes. But I believe that it is of even greater consequence to these that their investments in life insurance should be secure than it is to others who would suffer less from the loss of their money. It would be better for a poor man to have a policy of only \$1,000 in a good, strong, old-line company than to have a policy of \$2,000 at the same price, if he could get it, in an assessment company, because he would be sure of his investment in the first instance and his policy would always have a marketable value, while in the second instance he would be insecure, and the abandonment of his policy would leave it valueless. Many years ago the old line companies made a bad record of failures, but of late the stringent regulation by statutory enactment of these companies has given them increasing strength from year to year, and has compelled many of the assessment companies to change their character and to pattern after the strong old-line concerns. The insurance wrecks of recent years have almost entirely been those of assessment companies.

"C. E. F., Jersey City, N. J.: Your statements regarding the National Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier, Vt., appear to be justified by an examination of their itemized annual report, submitted to the State insurance department at the close of last year, which shows that the certified value of the real estate of the company amounted to \$2,449,890, and that the income from this large holding amounted to \$105,570.16, while the taxes and expenses paid upon the same real estate during the year aggregated \$105,820.89. According to this statement, which is certified as official, the real estate of the company yielded no revenue, but left a deficit of about \$250. The real estate mortgage loans of the National Life, according to its official report, aggregated \$5,106,000, and an examination of its schedules shows that a great part of the property on which these loans have been made is located in the West and includes a large number of Western farms and city lots; a surprising number, in my judgment. The bonds and warrants owned by the company aggregated, at the close of the year, \$6,605,000. Only \$525,000 of this amount appears to be invested in government bonds, while \$6,000,000 is invested in county, city, town, and school-district bonds, quite a large fraction of them in the West and Southwest. It is impossible for me to give an estimate of the real, salable value of these securities, as I am unable to get quotations in this market upon them. The statement made to you by the agent of a competitive company seems to be borne out by the annual report of the National Life; but if you desire to get the absolutely accurate facts in *extenso*, I would advise you to write to the company, at Montpelier, for a complete copy of its last annual report made to the State insurance department. I have endeavored to give the facts as I found them in the company's official documents, and give them without prejudice to its interests, for I desire to be entirely fair and honorable in my treatment of every company.

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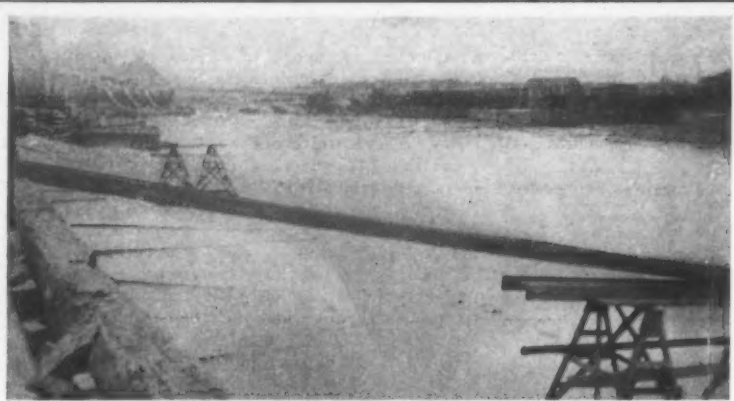
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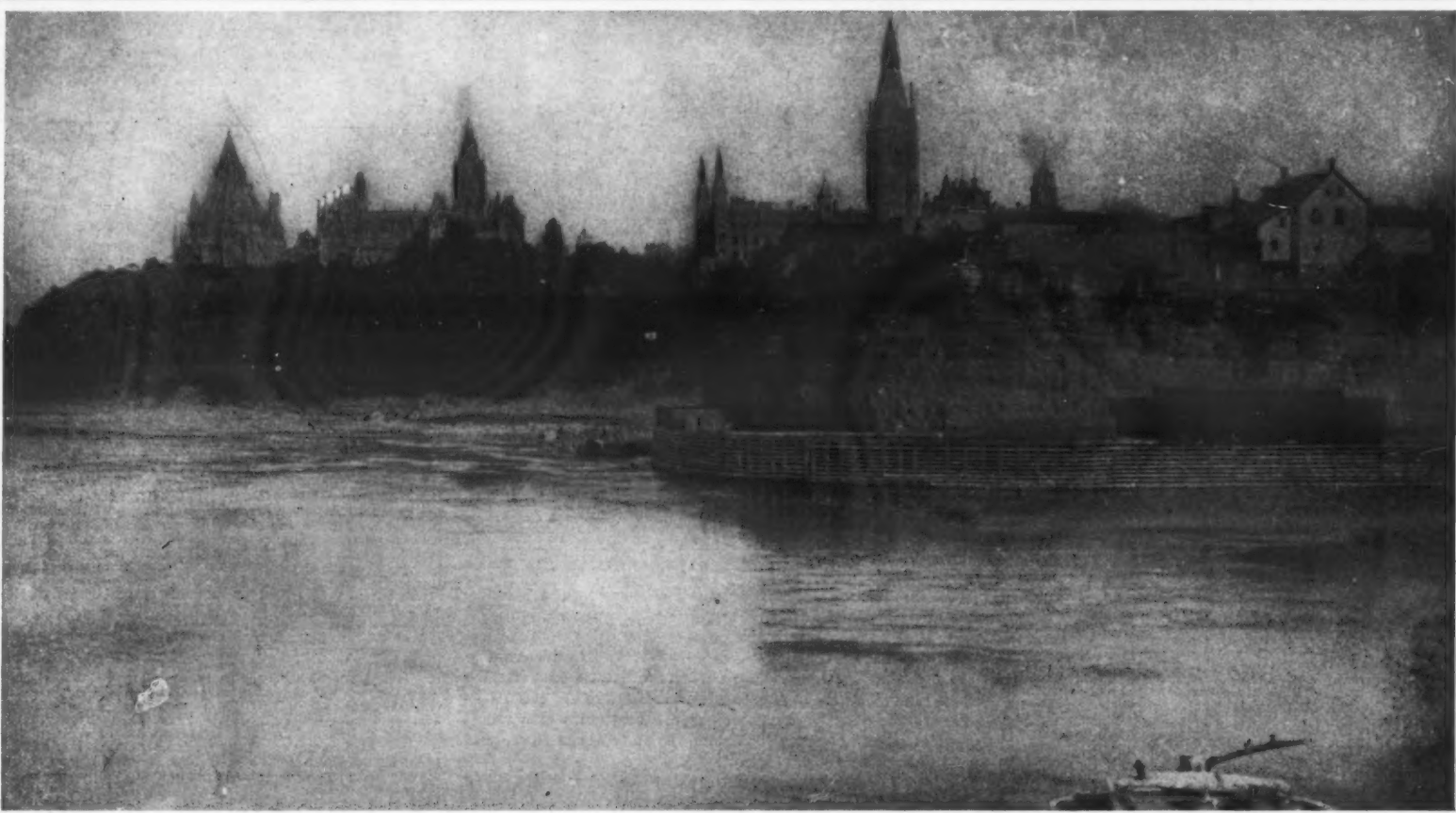
Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.



BRONSON'S WHARF, OTTAWA. WHERE THE FLAMES LEAPED ACROSS THE OTTAWA RIVER FROM HULL.



VIEW OF THE CHAUDIERE FLAT, OR IMMENSE LUMBER DISTRICT OF OTTAWA, THAT WAS SWEEPED CLEAN BY THE FIRE.



THE CLIFFS, ON THE RIVER BANK, THAT SAVED THE MAIN PART OF OTTAWA, INCLUDING THE MAGNIFICENT PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, FROM THE SWEEPING FLAMES.



THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRE IN HULL, AT 11 A. M., WHICH SWEEPED A PATHWAY A MILE LONG, DESTROYING THE ENTIRE CITY.

OTTAWA THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, SWEEPED BY FLAMES, WITH A LOSS OF NEARLY \$15,000,000.

THE CONFLAGRATION OF APRIL 26TH, WHICH BEGAN IN THE LUMBER DISTRICT OF HULL AND SWEEPED ACROSS THE OTTAWA RIVER, DESTROYING A VAST INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT, A HUNDRED MILLION FEET OF MANUFACTURED PINE LUMBER, THE CITY OF HULL, AND THE WESTERN PART OF OTTAWA RENDERING TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. W. TUCKER,



EXPECTANCY!—WAITING FOR THE SECOND BITE.
Fred Cook, Lima, O.



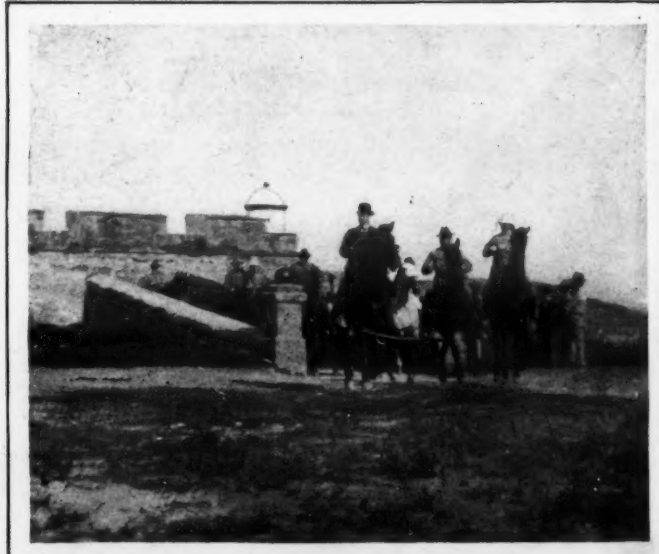
THE VETERAN ANGLER ON HIS FIRST SPRING TROUTING TRIP ON THE
BEAVERKILL.—*Ransom Phelps, Breckinridge, Minn.*



LURING A BIG TROUT IN A COLORADO MOUNTAIN STREAM.—*A. B. Freuzel, Telluride, Col.*



UNION SQUARE'S SPRING OPENING—THE FIRST WARM DAY OF THE YEAR, APRIL 19TH,
1900, FILLED THE BENCHES IN THE PUBLIC PARK.—*F. E. Huddle, Brooklyn, N. Y.*



(THE PRIZE-WINNER.) SECRETARY ROOT, GENERAL WOOD, GENERAL WILSON, AND
GENERAL CHAFFEE, COMING OUT OF FORT SAN SEWERINO, MATANZAS, AFTER
INSPECTION.—*C. Russell Mayo, U. S. A., Matanzas, Cuba.*

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—CUBA WINS.

[NOTE OUR SPECIAL OFFER FOR PARIS EXPOSITION AND BICYCLE AMATEUR CONTESTS ON PAGE 347.]



THE BLOODY BATTLE OF PULLEY

THE FIGHTERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY AND ONE GUN OF THE FIFTH ARTILLERY
DRAWN FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY ITS SPECIAL ARTIST

OVER SIXTY
THE PHILIPPINE



BATAT PUTOL BRIDGE.

LERY FOR SIXTY FILIPINOS IN ABOUT TWENTY MINUTES, AS THEY FLED FROM THEIR INTRENCHMENTS.
SPECIAL THE PHILIPPINES, SYDNEY ADAMSON.—[SEE PAGE 346]



MISS BARTON AND HER FIELD DOCTOR SITTING ON THE VERANDA UNDER THE CUBAN PALMS.



MISS BARTON IN HER LIBRARY.



MISS BARTON AND MRS. LESSER AND THE FULL WORKING STAFF OF THE RED CROSS.



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 PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY J. C. HEMMENT.—[SEE PAGE 350.]

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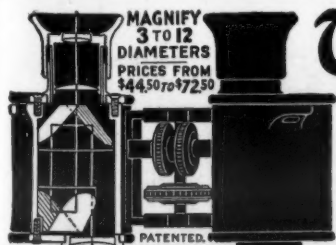
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The South's Wonderful Revolution.

(Written for "Leslie's Weekly" by Pascal J. Moran, Managing Editor Atlanta [Ga.] "Constitution.")

THE States of the South once forming the Confederacy are now engaged in a revolution as determined and as widespread as the one now in history, in which industrial interests have replaced those political. The extent to which this revolution has progressed might be gauged from the cheers which were given by a meeting of the Atlanta Business Men's League to an appeal for ship subsidies so as to create transportation facilities for the new productive values of this section.

The occasion to which reference is made was a million-dollar cotton-factory movement—a common thing in the South now—and the speaker was Hon. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., who is interested in cotton-mills from Virginia to Texas. After having described the shifting of the seat of cotton-manufacture from Old to New England, and now to the States of the South, to the extent that for the first time the problem of exportation has become local, he declared in favor of such reasonable aid as would build up transportation facilities, especially on the Pacific.

"England," he said, "is willing to send us subsidized ships to carry away our six-cent cotton, but when we convert it into nine and eighteen-cent fabrics it would be asking too much to expect these same English ships to come to our aid. They are not in the business for the building up of American trade, and we must devise our own means of transportation when we enter the field of manufacture."

It was at this point that he humorously alluded to the opposition in the South, heretofore, to ship subsidies, telling of an incident in which a newspaper published two editorials side by side, the one condemning the policy of ship subsidies, and the other condemning the city council for not voting a bonus to a projected railroad. The humor of this statement drew forth cheers which proved that in the light of business advancement new ideas are taking possession of the people.

The backbone of this industrial revolution is the marketing of the cotton crop—whether to continue it as a raw product for spindles elsewhere, or to furnish the spindles in the field. Thirty years ago 2,500,000 bales brought \$300,000,000. Ten years later 5,000,000 bales, and ten years still later, 10,000,000 bales brought but the same result. The producers of cotton have exhausted every method of cheapening production, and may be said to have reached the limit in that direction. Now the suggestion has been made, in the light of the progress of the factories already existing in the South, to work in the other direction, and instead of exporting \$300,000,000 of raw cotton, to export it in its manufactured state. This same \$300,000,000 put into the commonest white sheeting increases to \$900,000,000, and as higher grades are reached, earns still higher figures. Hence it is that during the past three months the calling of meetings to organize cotton-mill companies has become a matter of routine in Southern towns and villages, and the orders for machinery already given out are so large that they cannot be filled.

To many people this manufacturing mania might seem spasmodic, and it may be news to them to learn that it is but a revival of what existed in the beginning of the present century. In the first decade of this century the South Atlantic States led not only in number but in variety as well of manufacturing products. It was Charleston which projected the first railroad to the West—in fact, the first railroad of any respectable dimensions in the world—when she built the South Carolina road from Charleston to Augusta. There the movement was taken up by Georgia capitalists, resulting in the Georgia railroad to Atlanta, where the State took up and built the Western and Atlantic to Chattanooga, which, in turn, connected with Memphis by the Memphis and Charleston. Nor was this the end of the developing spirit of that period, for the old Blue Ridge railroad, surveyed to Cincinnati, was intended to be a short cut into the Northwest. It was in advocacy of this measure of internal development that Mr. Hayne entered public life, and as a reward was sent to the United States Senate. There, unfortunately, his influence became side-tracked into political channels, and slavery became the dominant issue in the South, to the neglect and abandonment of industrial pursuits, which were quickly taken up and utilized in New England.

That nightmare has passed away, and now we have the revival of the old spirit by which this section was marked. The conflicts through which manufacturing has reasserted itself have been severe, but now that South Carolina stands next to Massachusetts as a cotton-manufacturing State, and that North Carolina has 33,000 cotton-mill operatives, and that in many parts of the Southern States are mills declaring dividends of from twenty-five to ninety per cent., there are object-lessons sufficient to give impetus to the movement. What these mills could do became apparent for the first time during the first weeks of last October, when cotton in Liverpool and New York remained hovering about the old figures, in face of the rise in every other product. From country towns in Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas came the news that the local cotton-mill had entered the market, buying up the local stock and paying for it an advance of from one-half to one cent on the price quoted in New York. For three months the battle has been waged of the concentrated cotton-manufacturing interests abroad trying to run the price of the product down so as to get it cheaply, while those of the South kept the price up rather than permit the necessary stock for the year to be carried away. This developed to the planters the fact that a local mill could afford to pay, and would pay, a higher price than a mill at a distance, which readily explains the great impetus which has been given to the cotton-mill movement.

The extent of this work and the enthusiasm with which the people have entered into it cannot be appreciated abroad. The revolution is one of that kind which those removed from it can only understand after it has become an accomplished fact. Just as Lancashire and Lowell were surprised during the past few months to find that the Southern mills had strength enough to stiffen up the price of the raw material and to fight for its possession, the people of the future will be equally surprised when they find that these mills have grown so numerous as to make the exportation of raw cotton something rare.

It is not in the manufacture of cotton alone that the people of the South have developed ability, but in its commercial handling as well they have shown the best of results. The mills of the Spartanburg district, for instance, dispose of their goods to China. Upon one occasion a solid through shipment of one hundred thousand dollars' worth of material started on its way to its Pacific port. The buyers, sellers, and financial agents of these mills are men who have been brought up in the vicinity, and who have developed all of the commercial skill necessary for the placing of such an extensive production. And above all, these men are intensely American, proud of the flag, and anxious for the prosperity of the whole country. They are progressive and enterprising, recognizing the fact that they are the vanguard of a mighty army of industrial progress which is to come.

The German Empress.

HER PART IN FORMULATING THE POLICY OF THE EMPEROR
—A WOMAN OF INFLUENCE AND POWER.

THE question has often been asked: "Does the present German Empress influence her husband's policy?" As a matter of fact, I have it on very good authority that the distinguished lady takes a hand occasionally in Cabinet politics. When Chancellor von Caprivi resigned in 1892, I am told, she wrote him a note beseeching him to remain in office. She spoke of the great weight of care on the Emperor's shoulders, of his agitation and worry over the existing Cabinet crisis, and his retirement to Hubertsstock to consider state affairs and recuperate. Caprivi at once consented to remain in office. The last time he resigned he received a letter from the Empress, and he went. The Empress did not urge Bismarck to retain his office when he resigned at the young Emperor's request. Apparently she was glad to see him go, as for months before he resigned he had been *persona non grata* to this Princess of Schleswig-Holstein.



THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

Not only was the Empress eager to see Bismarck go, but she was much averse to seeing him return, merely for a day, as the unofficial friend and guest of her husband. She worked as persistently to hold back the Emperor from the formal reconciliation as Herbert Bismarck worked to hold back his father, and she is said to have been more gratified than some more sagacious persons at court with the last outburst of ill-feeling between the old castle and the late iron ex-chancellor.

At first the Empress was an enthusiastic friend of the new chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, but afterward her fondness abated. Just why she has had a change of heart regarding this Bavarian statesman is not known, but the reason given occasionally in Berlin is his creed. He is a Catholic, and exhibited at one of his Parliamentary receptions the saints' relics and other sacred articles collected by his family. This exhibition is said to have given offense to the Empress, whose Protestantism is of the rock-ribbed and unbending kind. Count Mirbach, the chief man of her court establishment, is credited with increasing her religious prejudice. At all events, he exercises a strong influence over her in church matters, and in return lends himself to her many religious plans, such, for instance, as the building of some thirty new churches in Berlin at an expense of about a million and a quarter sterling.

As a Tory and an Agrarian and a bimetallist Mirbach has gone with his own into the political camp opposed to the chancellor, who refuses to encourage the fantastic Agrarian demands for a government grain monopoly, bimetallism by international agreement, and so on. It is not likely that Mirbach has any determining influence over the Empress's likes and dislikes, but it is certain that whatever influence he possesses does not go into the scales on Hohenlohe's side.

How far the Emperor is influenced by the Empress's prejudices is one of those court questions that always wait fifty years or more to be answered. She certainly does not dominate his policy. At the same time she probably gets more satisfaction for her pains than the Empress Augusta got. That sentimental helpmate of the old Emperor was so open in her

advocacy of French diplomacy, so gushing in her attentions to the French ambassadors, so ungracious to Bismarck, and so friendly to every candidate for the iron chancellor's shoes, that her husband could adopt no middle course, but boldly ignored her prejudices in every matter of state policy.

In a way the present Empress is better calculated to gain an occasional point with the present Emperor than a woman of the Empress Augusta's nature would be. She is strong and sensible; she never gushes as did the old Emperor's wife, and she has no sympathy with anybody who doubts that Germany's is the honor, the power, and the glory of all latter-day civilization. Nor is she strong-minded and stiff-necked. She would not be openly masterful and degrade her husband in the nation's eyes for several empires of her own. But she has backbone and prejudice and a healthy woman's will, all of which combined help her to put her mark on the imperial policy, notably when the choice of officials in the immediate vicinity of the throne is concerned.

C. FRANK DEWEY.

An Interesting Photograph.

THE INCIDENT OF THE SPANISH WAR WITH WHICH IT WAS CONNECTED.

WE reproduce a very interesting photograph taken during the bombardment of the Spanish intrenchment on Asomante Hill, Porto Rico, by the American troops under command of General James H. Wilson. The gun was one belonging to Light Battery F, Third Artillery, commanded by Captain R. D. Potts, United States Army, with Lieutenants Hains, O'Hern, and Bass as subalterns. It is evident from the heavy balloon masses of smoke piled up just beyond the muzzle that smokeless powder was not used by our artillery, and that the Spaniards could not have wanted a better target on which to point their guns.

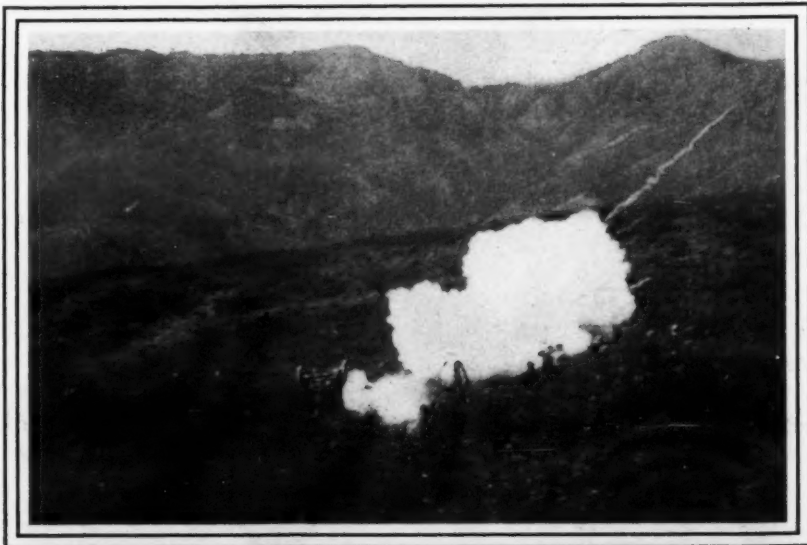
If one looks closely at the picture he will see diverging streamers of smoke darting up rocket-like from the main mass as if to mock the marksmanship of the enemy's gunners with a pyrotechnic display. The phenomenon was due to the black powder that became caked from long storage, and unburned chunks of the caked grain, instead of being entirely converted into gas within the bore, followed the projectile in its flight, marking their course with ribbons of white smoke. The cannoneers can be seen hurrying to the windward of the smoke to watch the effect of the shot, and perhaps, also, to get away from the tell-tale target of their own fire.

At present we use, to propel the shot, a powder which produces only a thin vapor, which quickly dissipates, and for a bursting charge we supply the shell and shrapnel with black rifle powder, which, on explosion, makes a heavy cloud of smoke that aids the gunner in "ranging" the enemy without betraying his own position or obscuring his sight.

The gun seen in the picture is of the 3.2-inch calibre, similar to those with which our fourteen batteries of field artillery are equipped. The pieces vary slightly, according as they belong to the model of 1885, 1890, or 1897. This gun weighs, in round numbers, 800 pounds, has a total length of 7.31 feet, and, with a charge of two and one-half pounds of spheroidal powder, throws a cast-iron shell weighing thirteen and one-half pounds a distance of 4,500 yards, with a velocity (at the muzzle) of 1,685 feet a second.

A few words are due to the historical incident which the picture perpetuates. When General Wilson had taken Coamo, and was advancing along the military road leading to San Juan, he found the enemy strongly intrenched on Asomante Hill, from which the main road could be swept with a plunging fire for several miles. The position was practically impregnable, and Wilson decided to make a turning movement here, as he had so successfully done at Coamo. To divert attention from the main movement, he directed, on the 12th of August, five guns of Potts's battery to advance and develop the enemy's fire. Before the battery was in place, the action was begun by the Spaniards. Our guns were in a most difficult position, 1,200 feet below the enemy, and at a range of only 2,250 yards.

Our battery was manned by men who had never before been under fire, yet the guns were quickly unlimbered while exposed to the projectiles of small arms and field-pieces, and within twenty minutes after the action began (one P. M., August 12th, 1898), the enemy's battery was silenced, and the fire being directed on the rifle-pits, the occupants were dislodged at the first shot. The only casualty to the battery was one officer (Lieutenant Hains) wounded. A spent Mauser bullet entered his back, and, following the course of the ribs, came out at his left breast. The object of the artillery diversion was accomplished, but the general movement by the flank was suspended by the announcement that a peace protocol had been signed.



AN HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH WHICH ILLUSTRATES THE SERIOUS DISADVANTAGES OF THE OLD-FASHIONED SMOKY BLACK POWDER.

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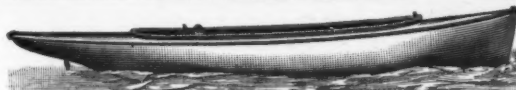
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